THE English Rudiments OF THE LATIN TONGUE.

Explained by

QUESTION and ANSWER.

Which are

So Formed, that a Child, omitting altogether the *Questions*, may learn only the *Answers*, and be fully instructed in the Rudiments of the *Latin* Tongue.

By *W. Dugard.*

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To the Learner of the

RUDIMENTS OF THE *LATIN TONGUE.*

IN the undertaking of the meaneſt Action, ſome *Scope* and *End* is propoſed. In thy coming to School, thou muſt conſider, that thy *End* and *Aim* is, (or ought to be) to obtain Learning: the End of that is, to enable thee to do God better ſervice, either in Church or Common-wealth. To facilitate the way: Theſe *Engliſh Rudiments of the Latin Tongue* are ſo compoſed by Queſtion and Anſwer, (that if my experience deceive me not) they will render the Task more eaſie and pleaſanter both to Teacher and Learner. For when the Child ſhall ſee that he is able to ask a pertinent Queſtion, and his fellow give him a full Anſwer, the Maſters labour is much eaſed, and the Child greatly encouraged, the Memory

leſs burdened than it was heretofore in the Common Accidence: and yet the expence and tediouſneſs of other Comments wholly avoided.

But in learning by heart, let me admoniſh thee to paſs by the Queſtions altogether, minding them not all: as for example, in the Numbers, the Queſtion and Anſwer ſtand thus:

Q. *How many Numbers be there in Nouns?*

In Nouns be two Numbers, the Singular and the Plural.

Q. *How know you the ſingular Number?*

The Singular Number ſpeaketh but of one: as *Lapis*, a Stone.

Q. *How the Plural?*

The Plural Number ſpeaketh of more than one: as *Lapides*, Stones.

Now if you omit the Queſtions, it ſtands together thus to be learned of the Scholar:

In Nouns be two Numbers: the Singular and the Plural: the Singular Number ſpeaketh but of One: as Lapis, *a Stone: the Plural Number ſpeaketh of more than One: as* Lapides, *Stones.*

The Principal Queſtions are numbred by Figures. 1, 2, 3, 4, *&c.*------ ſome are not numbred, but ſet down in a leſſer Character for

for explanation of the former: which in learning by heart may be paſſed by.

The main labour in learning (as of any Language, ſo) of the *Latin* Tongue, is, in *Nouns* and *Verbs*: in the other parts there is little hardneſs. Theſe Rudiments, for the Common Rules, are ſufficient for the young beginner, whoſe tender Capacity cannot comprehend curious Criticiſms. When age and proficiency draws them farther, they may then be exerciſed therein: in the mean time, if they be well Practiſed in the *Declining* of Nouns, and *Conjugating* Verbs, the greateſt difficulty will be overcome. To this End *Comenius* hath furniſhed us with a *Veſtibulum Linguæ Latinæ*: where they may have plenty of Nouns and Verbs diſpoſed in an eaſie Method, with a *Vocabulary* at the latter end, where every word is declined and fitted for Childrens Capacity: and a *Janua Linguarum*, a new work, for thoſe that have made further progreſs. Bleſs God for theſe helps, which our forefathers were not acquainted withall. Do not thou, by thy negligence, loſe the fruit of ſo great a benefit, which thou may'ſt now enjoy, to thy great advantage, if it be not thine own fault. Do not therefore ſquander away idly that precious time, which thou canſt never

call back again: nor let ſlip the Opportunity which is now afforded thee in thy tender age; leaſt, when time ſhall better awake thy judgment, thou repent (as multitudes have done) when it is too late.

Theſe Rudiments have two parts: I. *Etymology.* II. *Syntaxis. Etymology* handles the eight parts, with their accidents, or, things belonging to them ſeverally, as ſingle words, which begin at *In Speech. Syntaxis*, as they are joyned together in a ſpeech: which begins at the *Concords.* The Rules of *Propria quæ Maribus*, teach you to know what *Gender* a *Noun* is of, Regularly: *Heteroclites* or *Nouns* that *vary* from the Ordinary *Rule*, are ſet down in *Quæ genus.* But for the declining of them, when the *Gender* is once known, you muſt bring them to ſome *pattern or example* in the *five Declenſions.* The uſe of the *Rules* at *As in præſenti* is, to teach you to know the *praterperfect Tenſe*, & the *Supines* of *Verbs*, both Simple and Compound: and the *Declining* of them muſt be reduced to the *four Conjugations* here ſet down. Continual practice and exerciſe will quickly gain a dexterity therein: and then thou mayſt with delight and pleaſure go on to the *Syntaxis*, and ſet upon other Authors. And for thy Eaſe, I have added at the

the end of theſe *Rudiments* all the *Nouns* comprehended in the *Rules* of *Propria quæ maribus*, and *Quæ genus*, with their Declenſion and Gender: and all the *Verbs* in *As in præſenti*, with a ſhort or long note of their Conjugation, to which, in *declining* they may be referred. If thou receive any benefit or furtherance hereby, give God the Glory.

Capital Letters.

Rom. A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T V U W X Y Z.

Italick. A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T V U W X Y Z.

Small letters, or characters.

Rom. a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r ſ s t v u w x y z.

Italick. a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r ſ s t v u w x y x.

We uſe great Characters.

1. In propet Names: *as* Petrus, Joannes, *Peter, John.*
2. In the beginning of a Sentence: *as* Deum time, Parentes honora, *Fear God, Honour thy Parents.*
3. In Names of Arts, *as* Grammatica, Logica, Rhetorica, &c.

4. In Names of Offices and Dignities; *as* Episcopus *a Bishop.* Celsitudo vestra, *your Highness.*
Other words for the most part, are to be written with small Characters.

Letters are divided into *Vowels* and *Consonants.* There be five *Vowels* which make a perfect sound of themselves, *viz.* a, e, i, o, u; and the Greek y for i, all the rest are *Consonants*, which sound with a *Vowel.*

But *i* and *u* are sometimes *Consonants*, and sometimes *Vowels.* They are always *Consonants*, when they are set before themselves, or other *Vowels* in the same syllable, and must be written thus, j, v: *jaceo*, *injicio*, *jubeo*, *voluntas*, *vultus.* But set before a Consonant, they are always Vowels, and thus written; *i* and *u*; as *ignis*, *inter*, *ubi*, *umbra*, *unus.*

Notes *or* Points, *which we use in distinguishing writing, are*

1. A Comma, *which is a short pause* ——— ,
2. A Semicolon, *something longer* ——— ;
3. A Colon, *a long stay* ——— :
4. A Period, *which makes up a perfect sentence* ——— .
5. A Note of Exclamation ——— !
6. A Note of Interrogation ——— ?
7. A Parenthesis ——— ( )

The

The Rudiments

Of the

LATIN TONGUE.

Queſtion 1.

How many parts of Speech are there?

In Speech be Eight Parts:

I. *Noun,*	declined.	V. *Adverb,*	undeclined.
II. *Pronoun,*		VI. *Conjunction,*	
III. *Verb,*		VII. *Preposition,*	
IV. *Participle,*		VIII. *Interjection.*	

What is it to be declined?

To be *declined* is to be varied or changed into divers terminations.

What is a termination?

A *termination* is the ending of a word in the laſt letter or ſyllable?

What is it to be undeclined?

To be *undeclined* is not to be varied or changed at all into divers terminations, but to remain always the ſame: as *hodie, cras, ad, apud,* &c.

Of a NOUN.

Q. What is a Noun?

A *Noun is the name of a thing that may be ſeen, felt, heard, or underſtood: as* manus *an hand,* domus *an houſe,* bonitas *goodneſs,*

Q. 3. How many ſorts of Nouns are there?

There be two ſorts of Nouns: a *Noun* Subſtantive, *and* a *Noun* Adjective.

Q. 4. What is a Noun Subſtantive?

A Noun Subſtantive *is that ſtandeth by it ſelf, and requireth not another word to be joyned with it, to ſhew its ſignification:* as homo, *a man.*

What mean you by that *ſtandeth by it ſelf?*

It ſtandeth by it ſelf, i.e. it is to be underſtood of it ſelf alone, without the help of another word.

Q. 5. What is a Noun Adjective?

A Noun Adjective *is that cannot ſtand by it ſelf in reaſon or ſignification; but requireth to be joyned with another word:* as bonus *good,* pulcher *fair.*

Q. 6 How is a Noun Subſtantive declined?

A Noun Subſtantive *is declined with one Article:* as Hic magiſter *a maſter: or elſe with two at the moſt;* as Hic & hæc parens *a father or mother.*

Q. 7. How is a Noun Adjective declined?

A Noun Adjective *is declined either with three terminations,* as bonus, bona, bonum; *or elſe with three Articles,* as Hic, hæc, & hoc fœlix *happy;* Hic & hæc levis & hoc leve *light.*

Q. 8. How many ſorts of Noun Subſtantives be there?

A Noun Subſtantive *is either Proper to the thing it betokeneth,* as Carolus *is my proper name: or elſe is* Common *to more,* as Homo *is a common name to all men.*

Q. 9. How many things belong to a Noun?

There belong to a Noun theſe five things: Number, Caſe, Gender, Declenſion *and* Compariſon.

Q. 10. How many Numbers be there in a Noun?

IN *Nouns be two Numbers; the ſingular and the plural.*

Q. 11. How know you the Singular Number?

The Singular number ſpeaketh but of One; as Lapis *a ſtone.*

Q. 12. How the Plural?

The Plural number ſpeaketh of more than One; as Lapides *ſtones.*

Caſes of Nouns.

Q. 13. How many Caſes be there in Nouns?

THere *be in Nouns ſix Caſes ſingularly and plurally: the Nominative, the Genitive, the Dative, the Accuſative, the Vocative, and the Ablative.*

How be theſe Caſes known one from another?

The Nominative and the Accuſative are known by their Places; *the reſt by their* Signs.

Q. 14. How know you the Nominative Caſe?

The Nominative Caſe cometh before the Verb, and anſwereth to this queſtion Who *or* what: *as* Magiſter docet, *The Maſter teacheth.*

Q. 15. How the Genitive?

The Genitive Caſe is known by this token Of, *and anſwereth to this queſtion* Whoſe *or* whereof; *as* Doctrina Magiſtri, *The learning of the Maſter.*

Q. 16. How the Dative?

The Dative Caſe is known by this token To, *and anſwers to this queſtion,* To whom, *or* to what; *as* Do librum Magiſtro, *I give a book to the Maſter.*

Q. 17.

Q. 17. How the Accusative?

The Accusative case followeth the Verb, and answereth to this question, Whom *or* what; *as* Amo magistrum, *I love the master.*

Q. 18. How the Vocative?

The Vocative case is known by Calling or speaking to; *as* ô magister! *O master!*

Q. 19. How the Ablative?

The Ablative case is commonly joyned with Prepositions serving to the Ablative case; as De magistro, *of the master,* Coram magistro, *Before the master.*

Also In, With, Through, For, From, By, *and* Than, *after the Comparative Degree, be Signs of the Ablative case.*

What be the Common Signs of the Cases?

The Common Sign of the
- Nominative is *a*, or *the.*
- Genetive *of.*
- Dative *to.*
- Accusative *the.*
- Vocative *o*
- Ablative *from.*

Articles.

Q. 20. What is the Use of Articles?

Articles are marks or notes of the Gender borrowed of the Pronoun, and are thus declined.

	Singulariter	Pluraliter
N.	hic, hæc, hoc	hi, hæ, hæc
G.	hujus, hujus, hujus	horum, harum, horum
D.	huic, huic, huic	his, his, his
A.	hunc, hanc, hoc	hos, has, hæc
V.	caret	caret.
A.	hoc, hac, hoc	his, his, his.

Gen.

Genders of Nouns.

GEnders *of Nouns be ſeven; the Maſculine, the Feminine, the Neuter, the Common of two, the Common of three, the Doubtful and the Epicene.*

Q. 22. How know you the Maſculine Gender?
The Maſculine Gender is declined with this article Hic; *as* Hic vir, *a man.*

Q. 23. How the Feminine?
The Feminine Gender is declined with this article Hæc; *as* Hæc mulier, *a woman.*

Q. 24. How the Neuter?
The Neuter Gender is declined with this article Hoc; *as* hoc ſaxum, *a ſtone.*

Q. 25. How the common of two?
The common of two is declined with Hic & Hæc; *as* hic & hæc parens, *a father or a mother.*

Q. 26. How the common of three?
The common of three is declined with Hic, hæc, & hoc; *as* hic, hæc & hoc Felix *happy.*

Q. 27. How the doubtful?
The Doubtful Gender is declined with Hic *or* hæc; *as* Hic vel hæc dies *a day.*

Q. 28. How the Epicene?
The Epicene Gender is declined with one article, and under that one article both kinds be ſignified; as Hic paſſer, *a ſparrow,* Hæc Aquila, *an eagle both he and ſhe.*

Declen-

Declenſions of Nouns.

Q. 29. How many Declenſions be there?

There be five Declenſions of Nouns.

Q. 30. How are the five Declenſions known one from another?

Theſe five Declenſions are known aſunder by the terminations of their Caſes.

Q. 31. How the firſt?

I. *The firſt is, when the Genitive and Dative caſe ſingular end in æ: the Accuſative in* am, *the Vocative like the Nominative: the Ablative in* â: *the Nominative plural in æ: the Genitive in* arum: *the Dative in* is: *the Accuſative in* as: *the Vocative like the Nominative: the Ablative in* is; *as in Example.*

	Singulariter.	
Nominativo	hæc Muſa	*a ſong.*
Genitivo	hujus Muſæ	*of a ſong.*
Dativo	huic Muſæ	*to a ſong.*
Accuſativo	hanc Muſam	*the ſong.*
Vocativo	ô Muſa	*O ſong.*
Ablativo	ab hâc Muſa	*from a ſong.*
	Pluraliter.	
Nominativo	hæ Muſæ	*ſongs.*
Genitivo	harum Muſarum	*of ſongs.*
Dativo	his Muſis	*to ſongs.*
Accuſativo	has Muſas	*the ſongs.*
Vocativo	ô Muſæ	*O ſongs*
Ablativo	ab his Muſis	*from ſongs.*

What particular obſervation have ye in the firſt Declenſion?

Note that Filia *and* Nata *do make the Dative and Ablative plural in* is, *or in* abus, *alſo* Dea, mula, equa, liberta, *make the Dative and the Ablative caſe plural in* abus *only.*

Q. 32.

Q. 32. How know you the ſecond Declenſion?

II. THE *Second is when the Genitive caſe ſingular ends in* i, *the Dative in* o, *the Accuſative in* um, *the Vocative* for the moſt part *like the Nominative, the Ablative in* o, *the Nominative plural in* i, *the Genitive in* orum, *the Dative in* is, *the Accuſative in* os, *the Vocative like the Nominative, the Ablative in* is; *as in example.*

Singulariter.

Nom.	hic magiſter	*a maſter.*
Gen.	hujus magiſtri	*of a maſter.*
Dat.	huic magiſtro	*to a maſter.*
Acc.	hunc magiſtrum	*the maſter.*
Voc.	ô magiſter	*O maſter.*
Abl.	ab hoc magiſtro	*from a maſter.*

Pluraliter.

Nom.	hi magiſtri	*maſters.*
Gen.	horum magiſtrorum	*of maſters.*
Dat.	his magiſtris	*to maſters.*
Acc.	hos magiſtros	*the maſters.*
Voc.	ô magiſtri	*O maſters.*
Abl.	ab his magiſtris	*from maſters.*

Singulariter.

Nom.	hic Dominus	*a Lord.*
Gen.	hujus Domini	*of a Lord.*
Dat.	huic Domino	*to a Lord.*
Acc.	hunc Dominum	*the Lord.*
Voc.	ô Domine	*O Lord.*
Abl.	ab hoc Domino	*from a Lord.*

Plu-

Pluraliter.

Nom.	hi Domini	*Lords.*
Gen.	horum Dominorum	*of Lords.*
Dat.	his Dominis	*to Lords.*
Acc.	hos Dominos	*the Lords.*
Voc.	ô Domini	*O Lords.*
Abl.	ab his Dominis	*from Lords.*

Why do you ſay in the Vocative ſingular, the Vocative for the moſt part like the Nominative?

Becauſe it is not always ſo; for there be diver exceptions, as

I. *When the Nominative endeth in* us, *the Vocative ſhall end in* e; *as* Nom. hic Dominus, Voc. ô Domine. *Except* Deus *which maketh* ô Deus, *and* filius *that maketh* ô fili.

II. *When the Nominative endeth in* ius, *if it be the proper name of a man, the Vocative ſhall end in* i; *as* Nom. hic Georgius, Voc. ô Georgi.

III. *Alſo theſe Nouns following make the Vocative in* e, *or* us; *as* agnus, lucus, vulgus, populus, chorus, fluvius.

N. B. *Note alſo that all Nouns of the* Neuter *Gender, of what Declenſion ſoever they be, have the Nominative, the Accuſative, and the Vocative alike in both Numbers, and in the plural Number they end all in* a; *as in example.*

Singular.

Nom.	hoc regnum	*a kingdom.*
Gen.	hujus regni	*of a kingdom.*
Dat.	huic regno	*to a kingdom.*
Acc.	hoc regnum	*the kingdom.*
Voc.	ô regnum	*O kingdom.*
Abl.	ab hoc regno	*from a kingdom.*

Plura-

Pluraliter.

Nom.	hæc regna	*kingdoms*
Gen.	horum regnorum	*of kingdoms*
Dat.	his regnis	*to kingdoms*
Acc.	hæc regna	*the kingdoms*
Voc.	ô regna	*O kingdoms*
Abl.	ab his regnis	*from kingdoms.*

Ambo *and* Duo *make the Neuter Gender in* o; *and be thus declined.*

Pluraliter.

Nom.	Ambo, ambæ, ambo,	*both,*
Gen.	amborum, ambarum, amborum,	
Dat.	ambobus, ambabus, ambobus,	
Acc.	ambos, ambas, ambo,	
Voc.	ambo, ambæ, ambo,	
Abl.	ambobus, ambabus, ambobus.	

Likewise Duo.

Qu. 33. How know you the third Declenſion?

III. *THe third is when the Genitive Caſe ſingular endeth in* is, *the Dative in* i, *the Accuſative in* em, *and ſometimes in* im, *and ſometimes in both: the Vocative like the Nominative: the Ablative in* e, *ſometime in* i, *and ſometime both* e *and* i: *the Nominative Caſe plural in* es: *The Genitive in* um, *and ſometime in* ium: *the Dative in* bus: *the Accuſative in* es: *the Vocative like the Nominative: the Ablative in* bus: *as an example.*

Singulariter.

Nom.	hic lapis	*a ſtone*
Gen.	hujus lapidis	*of a ſtone*
Dat.	huic lapidi	*to a ſtone*
Acc.	hunc lapidem	*the ſtone*
Voc.	ô lapis	*O ſtone*
Abl.	ab hoc lapide	*from a ſtone.*

Pluraliter.

Nom.	hi lapides	*ſtones*
Gen.	horum lapidum	*of ſtones*
Dat.	his lapidibus	*to ſtones*
Acc.	hos lapides	*the ſtones*
Voc.	ô lapides	*O ſtones*
Abl.	ab his lapidibus	*from ſtones*

Singulariter.

Nom.	hic & hæc parens	*a father or mother.*
Gen.	hujus parentis	
Dat.	huic parenti	
Acc.	hunc & hanc parentem	
Voc.	ô parens	
Abl.	ab hoc & hac parente.	

Pluraliter.

Nom.	hi & hæ parentes
Gen.	horum & harum parentum
Dat.	his parentibus
Acc.	hos & has parentes
Voc.	ô parentes
Abl	ab his parentibus.

Qu. 34. How know you the fourth Declenſion?

IV. THe *fourth is, when the Genitive Caſe ſingular endeth in* ûs: *the Dative in* ui; *the Accuſative in* um: *the Vocative like the Nominative: the Ablative in* u: *The Nominative plural in* us: *the Genitive in* uum: *the Dative in* ibus: *the Accuſative in* us: *the Vocative like the Nominative: the Ablative in* ibus: *as in example.*

Singula-

Singulariter.

Nom. hæc manus	*an hand*
Gen. hujus manus	*of an hand*
Dat. huic manui	*to an hand*
Acc. has manus	*the hand*
Voc. ô manus	*O hand*
Abl. ab hac manu	*from a hand.*

Pluraliter.

Nom. hæ manus	*hands*
Gen. harum manuum	*of hands*
Dat. his manibus	*to hands*
Acc. has manus	*the hands*
Voc. ô manus	*O hands*
Abl. ab his manibus	*from hands.*

Qu. 35. How know you the fifth Declenſion?

V. *THe fifth is, when the Genitive and the Dative Caſe ſingular end in* ei: *the Accuſative in* em: *the Vocative the like Nominative: the Ablative in* e: *the Nominative plural in* es: *the Genitive in* erum: *the Dative in* ebus: *the Accuſative in* es: *the Vocative like the Nominative: the Ablative in* ebus: *as in example.*

Singulariter.

Nom. hæc facies	*a face*
Gen. hujus faciei	*of a face*
Dat. huic facies	*to a face*
Acc. hanc faciem	*the face*
Voc. ô facies	*O face*
Abl. ab hac facie.	*from a face.*

Pluraliter

Nom.	hæ facies	*faces*
Gen.	harum facierum	*of faces*
Dat.	his faciebus	*to faces*
Acc.	has facies	*the faces*
Voc.	ô facies	*O faces*
Abl.	ab his faciebus	*from faces.*

N. B. *Note that all Nouns of the fifth Declenſion be of the Feminine Gender, except* meridies *and* dies.

Qu. How ends the Genitive Caſe ſingular in each Declenſion?

The Genitive Caſe ſingular of the

1. *in* æ *as* Muſæ.
2. *in* i *as* Magiſtri.
3. *in* is *as* Lapidis.
4. *in* us *as* Manus.
5. *in* ei *as* Meridiei.

The Dative Caſe ſingular of the

1. *in* æ *as* Muſæ.
2. *in* o *as* Magiſtro.
3. *in* i *as* Lapidi.
4. *in* ui *as* Manui.
5. *in* ei *as* Faciei.

The Accuſative Caſe ſingular of the

1. *in* am *as* Muſam,
2. *in* um *as* Magiſtrum.
3. *in* em *as* Lapidem.
4. *in* um *as* Manum.
5. *in* em *as* Faciem.

The Vocative like the Nominative, ſingularly and plurally, in all Declenſions; ſave in the ſecond ſingular; where it is for the moſt part *like the Nominative.*

The

The Ablative ſingular of the

1. *in* a *as* Muſa.
2. *in* o *as* Magiſtro.
3. *in* e *as* Lapide.
4. *in* u *as* Manu.
5. *in* e *as* Facie.

The Nominative plural of the

1. *in* æ *as* Muſæ.
2. *in* i *as* Magiſtri.
3. *in* es *as* Lapides.
4. *in* us *as* Manus.
5. *in* es *as* Facies.

The Genitive plural of the

1. *in* arum *as* Muſarum.
2. *in* orum *as* Magiſtrorum.
3. *in* um *or* ium *as* Lapidum, triſtium.
4. *in* uum *as* Manuum.
5. *in* erum *as* Facierum.

The Dative plural of the

1. *in* is *as* Muſis.
2. *in* is *as* Magiſtris.
3. *in* bus *as* Lapidibus.
4. *in* ibus *as* Manibus.
5. *in* ebus *as* Faciebus.

The Accuſative plural of the

1. *in* as *as* Muſas.
2. *in* os *as* Magiſtros.
3. *in* es *as* Lapides.
4. *in* us *as* Manus.
5. *in* es *as* Facies.

The Vocative plural is always like the Nominative.

The Ablative plural is ever the ſame with the Dative.

The Declining of Adjectives.

Qu. 36. How is a Noun Adjective of three Terminations declined?

A *Noun Adjective of three Terminations is thus declined.*

Singulariter.	*Pluraliter.*
N. bonus, bona, bonum.	N. boni, bonæ, bona.
G. boni, bonæ, boni.	G. bonorum, bonarum, bonorum.
D bono, bonæ, bono.	D. bonis, bonis, bonis.
A. bonum, bonam, bonum.	A. bonos, bonas, bona.
V. bone, bona, bonum.	V. boni, bonæ, bona.
A. bono, bona, bono.	A. bonis, bonis, bonis.

N. B. *Eight Adjectives, viz.* unus, totus, ſolus, ullus, alius, alter, uter, *and* neuter *make the Gen. ſing. in* ius: *and the Dative in* i: *as* unus, una, unum, *Gen.* unius, *Dat.* uni: *in other places like* bonus. *But* ullus, alius, alter, uter, *and* neuter *lack the Vocative caſe; and* alius *makes* aliud *in the neuter Gender, not* alium.

Qu. 37. How is a Noun Adjective of three Articles declined?

A Noun Adjective of three Articles is thus declined after the third Declenſion.

Singulariter.	*Pluraliter.*
N. hic, hæc, & hoc felix	N. hi & hæ felices & hæc felicia.
G. hujus felicis. (*happy.*	G. horum, harum, & horum
D. huic felici.	D. his felicibus (felicium.
A. hunc & hanc felicem, & hoc felix.	A. hos & has felices, & hæc felicia.
V. ô felix.	V. ô felices & ô felicia.
A. ab hoc, hac & hoc felice vel felici.	A, ab his felicibus.

Sing-

Sing.	*Plur.*
N. hic & hæc triſtis & hoc triſte. *(ſorrowful*	N. hi & hæ triſtes, & hæc triſtia:
G. hujus triſtis.	G. horum, harum & horum triſtium.
D. huic triſti.	D his triſtibus.
A hunc & hanc triſtem, & hoc triſte	A. hos & has triſtes, & hæc triſtia.
V. ô triſtis, & ô triſte.	V. ô triſtes & ô triſtia.
A. ab hoc hac & hoc triſti.	A. ab his triſtibus.

Compariſons of Nouns Adjectives.

Qu 38. What is Compariſon?

COmpariſon is the altering the ſignification of a word into more or leſs by degrees.

Qu. What ſorts of Nouns are compared?

Adjectives, whoſe ſignification may increaſe or be diminiſhed, may form compariſon.

What is it to have the ſignification increaſed or diminiſhed?

To have the ſignification increaſed or diminiſhed, is to be made more or leſs: as hard, harder, hardeſt; ſo back again, hardeſt, harder hard.

Qu. 40. How many degrees of Compariſon, are there?

There be three degrees of Compariſon; the Poſitive, the Comparative and the Superlative.

Qu. 41. How know you the Poſitive?

The Poſitive betokeneth a thing abſolutely without exceſs, as durus *hard.*

Qu. 42. How know you the Comparative?

The Comparative ſomewhat exceedeth his Poſitive in ſignification; as durior, *harder, or more hard.*

Qu. 43. Whence is the Comparative degree formed?

The Comparative is formed of the firſt Caſe of his Poſitive that endeth in i, *by putting thereto* or *in the Maſculine and Feminine Gender, and* us *in the Neuter: as of* duri, hic & hæc durior, & hoc durius: *of* triſti, hic & hæc triſtior, & hoc triſtius.

Qu. 44. How know you the Superlative?

The Superlative exceedeth his Poſitive in the higheſt degree, as duriſſimus *hardeſt.*

Qu. 45. Whence is the Superlative formed?

The Superlative is formed of the firſt Caſe of his Poſitive that endeth in i, *by putting to* ſ *and* ſimus; *as of* duri, duriſſimus; *of* triſti, triſtiſſimus.

Qu. 46. How be Nouns Adjectives of the Comparative degree declined?

Nouns Adjectives of the Comparative degree are declined like durior *harder, thus;*

Sing.	*Plur.*
N. hic & hæc durior, & hoc durius.	N. hi & hæ duriores, & hæc duriora.
G. hujus durioris.	G. horum, harum, & horum duriorum.
D. huic duriori.	D. his durioribus.
A. hunc & hanc duriorem, & hoc durius.	A. hos & has duriores, & hæc duriora.
V. ô durior & ô durius.	V. ô duriores & ô duriora.
A. ab hoc, hac, & hoc duriore vel duriori.	A. ab his durioribus.

Qu. 47. What Exceptions are there from theſe general Rules?

From theſe general Rules are excepted theſe that follow.

I. Bonus, melior, optimus. Malus, pejor, peſſimus. Magnus, major, maximus. Parvus, minor, minimus. Multus, plurimus, multa, plurima, multum, plus, plurimum.

II. *If*

II. *If the Poſitive end in* er, *the Superlative is formed of the Nominative Caſe, by putting to* rimus: *as* Pulcher pulcherrimus.

III. *Theſe Nouns ending in* lis, *maketh the Superlative by changing* is *into* limus: *as* humilis humillimus: ſimilis ſimillimus: facilis facillimus: gracilis gracillimus: agilis agillimus: docilis docillimus. *All other Nouns ending in* lis *follow the general Rule aforegoing*

IV. *If a vowel come before* us, *it is compared by* magis *and* maximè: *as* pius, magis-pius, maximè pius. Aſſiduus, magis-aſſiduus, maximè aſſiduus.

Of a Pronoun.

Qu. 48 What is a Pronoun?

A *Pronoun is a part of ſpeech, like to a Noun, which is uſed in ſhewing or rehearſing.*

Why is it called a Pronoun?

It is called a Pronoun, becauſe it is put for a Noun, and doth ſupply the place of a Noun.

How are Pronouns uſed?

Pronouns are uſed two ways: either in ſhewing or rehearſing.

Qu 49. How many Pronouns be there?

There be fifteen Pronouns: Ego, tu, ſui, ille, ipſe, iſte, hic, is, meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, veſter, noſtras, veſtras.

Qu. 50. How many have the Vocative caſe?

Four of theſe have the Vocative caſe: *as* tu, meus, noſter, *and* noſtras: *all the reſt lack it*: *alſo* ſui *wants the Nominative caſe.*

Qu. 51. What are added to the Pronouns?

To theſe may be added their compounds: Egomet, tute, idem, *and alſo* qui, quæ, quod.

Qu. 52

Qu. 52. How many Pronoun-Subſtantives be there?

Ego, tu, ſui, *are Pronoun-Subſtantives: all the reſt are Adjectives.*

Qu. 53. How many Pronoun-Primitives be there?

Theſe eight Pronouns Ego, tu, ſui, ille, ipſe, iſte, hic, *and* is, *be Primitives.*

Qu. 54 Why are they called Primitives?

Becauſe they are firſt words, and not derived of others.

Qu. 55. What are they called beſides?

They be alſo called Demonſtratives; becauſe they ſhew a thing not ſpoken of before.

Theſe ſix, hic, ille, iſte, is, idem, *and* qui, *be Relatives.*

Qu. 57. Why are they called Relatives?

Becauſe the rehearſe a thing that was ſpoken of before.

Qu. 58. How many Pronoun-Derivatives are there?

Theſe ſeven, meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, veſter, noſtras, veſtras, *be Derivatives.*

Q. 59. Why are they called Derivatives?

Becauſe they are derived of their Primitives mei, tui, ſui, noſtri *and* veſtri.

Q. 60. How many things belong to a Pronoun?

There belong to a Pronoun theſe five things: Number, Caſe, Gender, as are in a Noun; Declenſion and Perſon, as here followeth.

The Declenſion of Pronouns.

Qu. 61. How many Declenſions are there of Pronouns?

There be four Declenſions of Pronouns.

Qu. 62.

Qu. 62. How will you know what Declenſion a Pronoun is of?

The Declenſions of Pronouns are known by the termination of the Genitive Caſe ſingular, as in Nouns: as, the Genitive of the

I. *in* i, *as* mei, tui, ſui,
II. *in* ius *or* jus, *as* iſtius, ejus, cujus.
III. *in* i, æ, *and* i, *as* mei, meæ, mei,
IV. *in* ätis, *as* noſtras, noſtratis.

Qu. 63. How many Pronouns be of the firſt Declenſion?

Theſe three. Ego, tui, ſui, *be of the firſt Declenſion, and be thus declined.*

Singulariter	Nom. *Ego*,	Pluraliter.	Nom. *nos.*
	Gen *mei*,		Gen. *noſtrum vel noſtri.*
	Dat. *mihi*,		Dat. *nobis.*
	Acc. *me*,		Acc. *nos.*
	Voc *caret*,		Voc. *caret.*
	Abl. à *me.*		Abl. à *nobis.*

Singulariter	Nom. *Tu*,	Pluraliter.	Nom. *vos*
	Gen. *tui*,		Gen. *veſtrum vel veſtri.*
	Dat. *tibi*,		Dat. *vobis.*
	Acc. *te*,		Acc. *vos.*
	Voc. *ô tu*,		Voc ô *vos.*
	Abl. à *te.*		Abl. à *vobis.*

Singulariter and Puraliter.	Nominativo *caret*
	Genitivo *ſui.*
	Dativo *ſibi.*
	Accuſativo *ſe.*
	Vocativo *caret.*
	Ablativo *a ſe.*

Qu. 64. How many Pronouns be of the ſecond Declenſion?

Theſe ſix, ille, ipſe, iſte, hic, is, *and* qui *be of the ſecond Declenſion, and be thus declined.*

Sing-

Sing	Plur.
Nom. *iſte, iſta, iſtud.*	Nom. *iſti, iſtæ, iſta.*
Gen. *iſtius.*	G. *iſtorum, iſtarum, iſtorum.*
Dat. *iſti.*	Dat. *iſtis.*
Acc. *iſtum, iſtam, iſtud.*	Acc. *iſtos, iſtas, iſta.*
Voc. *caret.*	Voc. *caret.*
Abl. *iſto, iſta, iſto.*	Abl. *iſtis.*

N. B. Ille *is declined like* iſte, *and alſo* ipſe : *ſaving tha* ipſe *maketh* ipſum *in the Neuter Gender, not* ipſud.

Qu. 65. How is *hic* declined?

Nom. *hic, hæc, hoc* : Gen. *hujus* : Dat. *huic* ; *as afore in the Noun.*

Sing.	Plur.
Nom. *is, ea, id.*	Nom. *ii, eæ, ea.*
Gen. *ejus.*	Gen. *eorum, earum, eorum.*
Dat. *ei.*	Dat. *iis, vel eis.*
Acc. *eum, eam, id.*	Acc. *eos, eas, ea.*
Voc. *caret.*	Voc. *caret.*
Abl. *eo, ea, eo.*	Abl. *iis, vel eis.*

Sing.	Plur.
Nom. *qui, quæ, quod.*	Nom. *qui, quæ, quæ.*
Gen *cujus.*	G. *quorum, quarum, quorum.*
Dat. *cui.*	Dat. *quibus, vel queis.*
Acc. *quem, quam, quod.*	Acc. *quos, quas, quæ.*
Voc. *caret.*	Voc. *caret.*
Abl. *quo, qua, quo.*	Abl. *quibus, vel queis.*

So *is* Quis *declined, whether it be Interrogative or Indefinite.*

Singulariter { Nom. *quis, quæ, quid.* / Gen. *cujus,* &c.

But the Compound Quiſquis *is thus declined.*

Singulariter { Nom. *quiſquis, quicquid.* / Acc. *quicquid.* / Abl. *quoquo, quoquâ, quoquo.*

Qu. 66

Qu. 66. How many Pronouns be of the third Declenſion?

Theſe five, meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, *and* veſter, *are of the third Declenſion; and are declined like Nouns Adjectives of three terminations, in this wiſe.*

Sing.	Plur.
N. *meus, mea, meum.*	N. *mei, meæ, mea.*
G. *mei, meæ, mei.*	G. *meorum, mearum, meorum.*
D. *meo, meæ, meo.*	D. *meis.*
A. *meum, meam, meum.*	A. *meas, meas, mea.*
V. *mi, mea, meum.*	V. *mei, meæ, mea.*
A. *meo, mea, meo.*	A. *meis.*

So is noſter, *declined, and* tuus, ſuus, veſter, *ſaving that theſe three laſt do lack the Vocative Caſe.*

Qu. 67. How many Pronouns be of the fourth Declenſion?

Noſtras, veſtras, *be of the fourth Declenſion, and be thus declined.*

Sing.	Plur.
N. *hic & hæc noſtras, & hoc noſtrate.*	N. *hi & hæ noſtrates, & hæc noſtratia.*
G. *hujus noſtratis.*	G. *horum harum & horum noſtratium*
D. *huic noſtrati.*	D. *his noſtratibus.*
A. *hunc & hanc noſtratem, & hoc noſtrate.*	A. *hos & has noſtrates & hæc noſtratia.*
V. *O noſtras, & O noſtrate.*	V. *O noſtras, & O noſtratia.*
A. *ab hoc hac & hoc noſtrate vel noſtrati.*	A. *ab his noſtratibus.*

Cujas *is here to be reſerved for the like manner of declining. So* Arpinas, Ravennas, Londinas, &c. *which be called Gentiles, becauſe they properly betoken pertaining to countries or nations, to ſects or faction.*

Qu. 68. How many Perſons be there in a Pronoun?

A Pronoun hath three Perſons.

Qu. 69.

Q. 69. How know you the firſt Perſon?

The firſt Perſon ſpeaketh of himſelf: as, Ego *I*, Nos *We*.

Qu. 70. How the ſecond?

The ſecond Perſon is ſpoken to: as Tu *Thou*, Vos *Yee*; *and of this Perſon is every Vocative Caſe.*

Qu. 71. How the third?

The third Perſon is ſpoken of, as Ille *He*; Illi, *They*: *and therefore all Nouns, Pronouns, and Participles be of the third Perſon*, viz. *becauſe they are ſpoken of.*

Of a VERB.

Qu. 72. What is a Verb?

A *Verb is a part of ſpeech, declined with Mood and Tenſe, and betokenneth to do, as* amo *I love*, *or to ſuffer, as* amor *I am loved*; *or to* be, *as* ſum *I am.*

What is the difference between a *Noun* and a *Verb*?

A *Noun* ſignifies the Name of a thing, a *Verb* ſignifies the manner of doing, ſuffering, or being of a thing.

Qu. 73. How many ſorts of Verbs be there?

There be two ſorts of Verbs: Perſonal, *which is declined with divers Perſons or Terminations*; *as* amo, amas, amat; *and* Imperſonal, *not varied by divers Perſons, but formed in the third Perſon ſingular only*; *as* Tædet *it irketh*; Oportet *it behooveth*

Qu. 74. How many kinds of Verbs Perſonals be there?

Of Verbs Perſonals there be five kinds: *Active, Paſſive, Neuter, Deponent, and Commune.*

How

How do theſe differ one from another?

Theſe differ three ways. 1. In Termination. 2. In Signification. 3. In declining or forming.

Qu. 75. How know you a Verb Active?

A Verb Active endeth in o; *and ſignifies to* do *as* Amo *I love,*

Qu. 76. How a Verb Paſſive?

A Verb Paſſive endeth in or; *and ſignifies to* ſuffer, *as* Amor *I am loved.*

Qu. 77. How a Verb Neuter?

A Verb Neuter endeth in m *and ſignifies to* be, *as* ſum *I am: or in* o, *and ſignifies ſometimes to* do, *as* Curro *I run*; *and ſomtimes to* ſuffer, *as* Ægroto *I am ſick.*

Qu. 78. How a Verb Deponent?

A Verb Deponent *endeth in* or, *like a Paſſive, and yet in ſignification is either like an Active, as* Loquor Verbum *I ſpeak a word*; *or like a Neuter, ſignifying actively, as* glorior *I boaſt.*

Qu. 79. How a Verb Commune?

A Verb Commune endeth in or, *and yet in ſignification is both Active and Paſſive, as* Oſculor te, *I kiſs thee,* Oſculor à te, *I am kiſſed of thee.*

MOOD.

Qu. 80. How many Moods are there?

THere *be ſix Moods, the Indicative, the Imperative, the Optative, the* Potential, *the Subjunctive, the Infinitive.*

Qu. 81. How know you the Indicative Mood?

The Indicative Mood ſheweth a reaſon, true or falſe; *as* Ego Amo *I love*: *or elſe aſketh a queſtion*; *as* Amas tu, *Doſt thou love?*

Qu. 8.

Qu. 82. How the Imperative?

The Imperative biddeth or commandeth: as Ama, *Love thou.*

Qu. 83. How the Optative?

The Optative wiſheth or deſireth: with theſe ſigns, would God, I pray God, *or* God grant: *and hath evermore an Adverb of wiſhing joyned with him:* as utinam amem, *I pray God I love.*

Qu. 84. How the Potential?

The Potential Mood is known by theſe ſigns: may, can, might, would, could, ſhould, *or* ought: *as* Amem, *I may or can love: without an Adverb joyned with him.*

Qu. 85. How the Subjunctive?

The Subjunctive Mood hath evermore ſome conjunction joyned with him: as Cùm amarem, *when I loved.*

Why is it called the Subjunctive Mood?

It is called the Subjunctive Mood, becauſe it dependeth of another Verb, either going before, or coming after: as cum amarem eram miſer, *When I loved I was a Wretch.*

How do the Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods differ.

The Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods are the ſame in *termination*; but they differ in *ſignification*, and *ſign of the Mood.*

Qu. 86. How know you the Infinitive Mood?

The Infinitive ſignifies to do, *or* ſuffer, *or to* be, *and hath neither Number, nor Perſon, nor Nominative Caſe before him.*

By what ſign is it known?

It is commonly known by this ſign to: *as* amare, *To love.*

When two Verbs come together, what Mood muſt the latter be?

When

When two Verbs come together without any Noun between them, then the latter ſhall be the Infinitive Mood: as, cupio diſcere, *I deſire to learn.*

Gerunds.

Qu. 87. What are there Peculiarly belonging to the Infinitive Mood?

THere *belong to the Infinitive Mood* Gerunds *and* Supines.

Why do they belong to the Infinitive Mood? *Becauſe their ſignification is infinite, like the ſignification of the Infinitive Mood, not making any difference of Number or Perſon.*

Qu. 88. How many Gerunds are there?

There be three Gerunds, ending in di, do, *and* dum, *which have both the Active and Paſſive ſignification: as,* amandi *of loving, or of being loved:* amando *in loving, or in being loved:* amandum *to love, or to be loved.*

Supines.

THere *be two Supines. The firſt ends in* um, *and ſignifies Actively: as,* amatum *to love. The* Latter *in* u, *and for the moſt part ſignifies Paſſively: as,* amatu *to be loved.*

Tenſes.

Qu. 90. How many Tenſes be there?

THere *be five Tenſes or Times: the preſent tenſe, the preterimperfect tenſe, the preterperfect tenſe, the preterpluperfect tenſe, an. the future tenſe.*

Qu. 91. How know you the Preſent Tenſe?

The preſent Tenſe ſpeaketh of the time that now is, as, amo, *I love.*

Q. 92. How the Preterimperfect Tenſe?

The Preterimperfect Tenſe ſpeaketh of the time not yet fully paſt; as, amabam, *I loved or did love.*

Qu. 93. How the Preterperfect Tenſe?

The Preterperfect Tenſe ſpeaketh of the time perfectly paſt, with this ſign have, *as,* amavi, *I have loved.*

Qu. 94. How know you the Preterpluperfect Tenſe?

The Preterpluperfect Tenſe ſpeaketh of the time more than perfectly paſt, with this ſign had, *as* amaveram *I had loved.*

Qu. 95. How the Future Tenſe?

The Future Tenſe ſpeaketh of the time to come with this ſign ſhall *or* will, *as* amabo, *I ſhall or will love.*

Perſons.

Qu. 96. How many Perſons are there in Verbs?

THere *be in Verbs three Perſons in both Numbers; as Sing.* Ego amo, *I love;* tu amas, *thou loveſt;* ille amat, *he loveth; Plural.* Nos amamus, *we love:* vos amatis, *ye love;* illi amant, *they love.*

Conjugations.

Qu. 97. How many Perſons are there in Verbs?

VErbs *have four Conjugations, which are known after this manner.*

Qu. 98. How know you the firſt Conjugation?

The firſt Conjugation hath ā *long before* re *and* ris: *as* amāre, amāris.

Qu. 99. How the ſecond?

The ſecond Conjugation hath ē *long before* re *and* ris: *as* docēre, docēris.

Qu. 100.

Qu. 100. How the third?

The third Conjugation hath ĕ *short before* re *and* ris: *as* legĕre, legĕris.

Qu. 101. How the fourth?

The fourth Conjugation hath ī *long before* re *and* ris: *as* audīre, audīris.

Qu. How be the Verbs in *O declined*?

Verbs in O, *of the four conjugations, be declined after these examples.*

I. AMo, amas, amavi, amare: amandi, amando, amandum: amatum, amatu: amans, amaturus. *To love.*

II. Doceo, doces, docui, docere: docendi, docendo, docendum: doctum, doctu: docens, docturus. *To teach.*

III. Lego, legis, legi, legere: legendi, legendo, legendum: lectum, lectu: legens, lecturus. *To read.*

IV. Audio, audis, audivi, audire: audiendi, audiendo, audiendum: auditum, auditu: audiens, auditurus. *To hear.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present tense singular.

I love,	*thou lovest,*	*he loveth.*	*We love,*	*ye love,*	*they love.*
or	or	or	or	or	or
do love.	*dost love.*	*doth love.*	*do love.*	*do love.*	*do love.*
AMo,	amas,	amat.	Amamus,	amatis,	amant.
Doceo,	doces,	docet	docemus,	docetis,	docent.
Lego,	legis,	legit.	legimus,	legitis,	legunt.
Audio,	audis,	audit.	audimus,	auditis,	audiunt.

Pluraliter.

Preterimperfect tense sin.	Amabam, Docebam, Legebam, Audiebam,	*I loved or did love.* bas, bat. *Plur.* bamus, batis, bant.
Preterperfect tense.	Amavi, Docui, Legi, Audi[illegible]	*I have loved.* isti, it[illegible] [illegible], istis, êrunt vel ere.
Preterpluperfect tense sin.	Amaveram, Docueram, Legeram, Audiveram,	*I had loved.* ras, rat. *Plu.* ramus, ratis, rant.
Future tense singular.	Amabo, Docebo, Legam, Audiam,	*I shall or will love.* bis, bit. *Plur.* bimus, bitis, bunt. es, et. *Plur.* ēmus, ētis, ent.

Imperative Mood.

	Love thou	*Love he, or let him love.*	*Love we, or let us love,*	*Love ye,*	*Love they, or let them love.*
Presen tense singular.	Ama,	amet,	*Plur.* amemus.	amate,	ament.
	Amato,	amato,		amatote,	amanto.
	Doce,	doceat,	*Plur.* doceamus.	docete,	doceant.
	doceto,	doceto,		docetote,	docento.
	Lege,	legat,	*Plu.* legamus.	legite,	legant.
	Legito,	legito,		legitote,	legunto.
	Audi,	audiat,	*Plu.* audiamus.	audite,	audiant.
	audito,	audito,		auditote,	audiunto.

N.B. *The Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Mood, have the same* termination: *only they differ in* signification, *and* sign *of the Mood; as* utinam amem, *God grant I love, in the Optative Mood;* amem, *I may or can love, in the Potential Mood:* cùm amem, *when I love, in the Subjunctive Mood, and so likewise in other Tenses.*

Sub-

Subjunctive Mood.

When I love.

Preſent tenſe ſingul. cùm: Amem, Doceam, Legam, Audiam, — as, at. *Plur.* amus, atis, ant. (Amem,ames, amet. *Pl* amemus, ametis, ament.)

Preterimperfect tenſe ſing. cùm: Amarem, Docerem, Legerem, Audirem, — *When I loved or did love.* res, ret. *Plural.* remus, retis, rent.

Preterperfect tenſe ſingular cùm: Amaverim, Docuerim, Legerim. Audiverim, — *When I have loved.* ris, rit. Pl. rimus, ritis, rint.

Preterpluperfect tenſe ſin. cùm: Amaviſſem, Docuiſſem, Legiſſem, Audiviſſem, — *When I had loved.* ſes, ſet. Pl. ſemus, ſetis, ſent.

Future tenſe ſing. cùm: Amavero, ocuero, Legero, Audivero, — *When I ſhall or will love.* ris, rit. Pl. rimus, ritis, rint.

Infinitive Mood.

Preſent and preterimperfect tenſe.
Amare, *to love.*
Docere, *to teach.*
Legere, *to read.*
Audire, *to hear.*

Preterperfect & preterpluperfect tenſe.

Amaviſſe,	*To have or had*	*Loved,*
Docuiſſe,		*Taught.*
Legiſſe,		*Read.*
Audiviſſe,		*Heard.*

Future tenſe. { Amaturum, Docturum, Lecturum, Auditurum } eſſe, *To* { *love, teach, read, hear* } *hereafter.*

Gerunds.
- Amandi, *of loving*: do, *in loving*: dum, *to love.*
- Docendi, *of teaching*: do, *in teaching*. dum, *to teach.*
- Legendi *of reading*: do, *in reading*: dum, *to read.*
- Audiendi, *of hearing*: do, *in hearing*: dum, *to hear.*

Supines.
- Amatum, *to love.* | Amatu, *to be loved.*
- Doctum, *to teach.* | Doctu, *to be taught.*
- Lectum, *to read.* | Lectu, *to be read.*
- Auditum, *to hear.* | Auditu, *to be heard.*

A Participle of the preſent tenſe.
- Amans, *loving.*
- Docens, *teaching.*
- Legens, *reading.*
- Audiens, *hearing.*

The Participle of the firſt future tenſe.
- Amaturus, *to love, or about to love.*
- Docturus, *to teach, or about to teach.*
- Lecturus, *to read, or about to read.*
- Auditurus, *to hear, or about to hear.*

Before we decline any Verbs in or, *for ſupplying of many tenſes lacking in all ſuch Verbs, we muſt learn to decline this Verb* Sum, *in this wiſe following.*

Sum, es, fui, eſſe, futurus: *To be.*

Indicative Mood.

Preſent tenſe ſingular.. { Sum, *I am*: es, eſt. *Plural.* Sumus, eſtis, ſunt.

Preterimperfect tenſe ſin. { Eram, *I was*: eras, erat. *Plural.* eramus, eratis, erant.

Preterper-

Preterperfect tenſe ſing. Fui, *I have been*: fuiſti, fuit, *Plur.* fuimus, fuiſtis, fuerunt vel fuere.
Preterpluperfect tenſe ſin. Fueram, *I had been*: fueras, fuerat. *Plur.* fueramus, fueratis, fuerant
Future tenſe ſingular. Ero, *I ſhall or will be*: eris, erit. *Plur.* erimus, eritis, erunt.

Imperative Mood.

Preſent tenſe ſingular.	Sis,	*be*	Sit,	*Plural.*	Sitis,	Sint.
	Es,	*thou*			Eſte,	
	Eſto,		Eſto,		Eſtote,	Sunto.

Subjunctive Mood.

Preſent tenſe ſingul. cùm Sim. *when I am*: ſis, ſit. *Plural.* ſimus, ſitis, ſint.
Preterimperfect tenſe ſing. cùm Eſſem, *when I was*: eſſes, eſſet. *Plur.* eſſemus, eſſetis, eſſent.
Preterperfect tenſe ſin. cùm Fuerim, *when I have been*: fuiſſes, fuiſſet. *Plur.* fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.
Preterpluperfect tenſe ſin. cùm Fuiſſem, *when I had been*: fuiſſes, fuiſſet. *Plu.* fuiſſemus, fuiſſetis, fuiſſent.
Future tenſe ſing. cùm Fuero, *when I ſhall or will be*: fueris, fuerit. *Plu.* fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Infinitive Mood.

Preſent and preterimperfect tenſe ſin.	Eſſe, *to be*	*Preterperfect and preterpluperf. tenſe.*	Fuiſſe	*to have or had been.*

Future tenſe Fore vel futurum eſſe, *to be hereafter.*
Participle. Futurus, *to be, or about to be.*

Verbs in *Or* of the Four Conjugations, be declined after theſe Examples.

AMor, amaris vel amare, amatus ſum vel fui, amari, amatus, amandus, *to be loved.*

Doceor, docēris vel docēre, doctus ſum vel fui, doceri, doctus, docendus, *to be taught.*

Legor, legēris vel legēre, lectus ſum vel fui, legi, lectus, legendus, *to be read.*

Adior, audiris vel audire, auditus ſum vel fui, audiri, auditus, audiendus, *to be heard.*

Indicative Mood.

I am loved.

Preſent tenſe ſing.
Amor, amaris vel amare, amatur.
Doceor, doceris vel docere, docetur.
Legor, legeris vel legere, legitur.
Audior, audiris vel audire, auditur.
Plur. mur, mini, ntur.

Preterimperfect tenſe ſingular.
Amabar, Docebar, Legebar, Audiebar. *I was loved.*
baris vel bare, batur. *Pl.* bamur, bamini, bantur.

Preterperf. tenſe ſing.
Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus *I have been loved.* ſum vel fui
tus es vel fuiſti, tus eſt vel fuit. P. ti ſumus vel fuimus, ti eſtis vel fuiſtis, ti ſunt, fuerunt vel fuere.

Preterplup. tenſe ſing.
Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus *I had been loved.* eram vel fueram
tus eras vel fueras, tus erat vel fuerat. *Plu.* ti eramus, vel fueramus, ti eratis vel fueratis, ti erant vel fuerant.

Future tenſe ſingular.
Amabor, Docebor, Legar. Audiar. *I ſhall or will be loved.*
(ni, untur, beris vel bere, itur, P. bimur, imini, eris vel ere, etur. P. emur, emini, entur.

Impe-

Imperative Mood.

	Be thou loved.	*Let him be loved.*	*Let us be loved.*	*Be ye loved.*	*Let them be loved.*
Present tense sing.	Amare,	ametur,	P. amemur,	Amamini,	amentur,
	amator,	amator,		amaminor,	amantor.
	Docere,	deoceatur,	*p.* doceamur,	Docemini,	doceantur,
	docetor,	docetor,		doceminor,	docentor.
	Legere	Legatur,	*p.* legamur,	Legimini,	legantur,
	legitor,	legitor,		legiminor,	leguntor.
	Audire	audiatur,	*p.* audiamur,	Audimini,	audiantur,
	auditor,	auditor,		audiminor,	audiuntor.

Subjunctive Mood.

When I am loved.

Present tense sing. cùm — Amer, Docear, Legar, Audiar, aris, vel are, atur, eris vel ere, etur. *Pl.* cùm emur, emini, entur. *Pl.* cùm amur, amini, antur.

When I was loved.

Preterimperfect tense singular. cùm — Amarer, Docerer, Legerer, Auditer, reris vel rere, retur. *Pl.* cùm remur, remini, rentur.

When I have been loved.

Preterperfect tense singular. cùm — Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus fim vel fuerim, tus sis vel fueris, tus sit vel fuerit. *Pl.* cùm ti simus vel fuerimus, ti sitis vel fueritis, ti sint vel fuerint.

When I had been loved.

Preterpluperfect tense sing, cùm — Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus essem vel fuissem, tus esses vel fuisses, tus esset vel fuisset. *Plur.* cùm ti essemus vel fuissemus, ti essetis vel fuissetis, ti essent vel fuissent.

Futur

When I shall or will be loved.

Future tense sing. cùm { Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus } ero vel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tus erit vel fuerit. *Pl.* cùm ti erimus vel fuerimus, ti eritis v. fueritis, ti erunt v. fuerint.

Infinitive Mood.

Present and preterimperfect tense.	Amari	*To be*	*Loved.*
	Doceri		*Taught.*
	Legi		*Read*
	Audiri		*Heard.*

Preterperfect tense and preterpluperfect tense.	Amatum, Doctum, Lectum, Auditum	*To have or had been loved.* esse vel fuisse.

Fut. tense.	Amatum iri, vel amandum esse,	*To be*	*loved*	*hereafter.*
	Doctum iri, vel docendum esse.		*taught*	
	Lectum iri, vel legendum esse.		*read*	
	Auditum iri, vel audiendum esse,		*heard*	

A Participle of the Preterperfect tense. { Amatus, *Loved.* Doctus, *Taught.* Lectus, *Read.* Auditus, *Heard.*

A Participle of the Future in dus. { Amandus, *to be loved.* Docendus, *to be taught.* Legendus, *to be read.* Audiendus, *to be heard.*

Of

Of certain Irregular Verbs which are declined and formed in manner following.

POſſum, potes, potui, poſſe, potens: *To may or can.*

Volo, vis, volui, velle: volendi, volendo, volendum: ſupinis caret, volens: *To will, or to be willing.*

Nolo, nonvis, nolui, nolle: nolendi, nolendo, nolendum: ſupinis caret, nolens: *To nill, or to be unwilling.*

Malo, mavis, malui, malle: malendi, malendo, malendum: ſupinis caret, malens: *To have rather or to be more willing.*

Edo, edis vel es, edi, edere vel eſſe: edendi, edendo, edendum: eſum, eſu, vel eſtum, eſtu, edens, eſurus, vel eſturus: *To eat.*

Fio, fis, factus ſum vel fui, fieri: factus, faciendus: *To be made, or to be done.*

Fero, fers, tuli, ferre: ferendi, ferendo, ferendum: latum, latu: ferens, laturus: *to bear or ſuffer.*

Ferror, ferris vel ferre, latus ſum vel fui, ferri: latus, ferendus: *to born or ſuffered.*

Indicative Mood.

Preſent tenſe ſing.	*Pluraliter.*
POſſum, potes, poteſt.	Poſſumus, poteſtis, poſſunt.
volo, vis, vult,	Volumus, vultis, volunt.
Nolo, nonvis, nonvult.	Nolumus, nonvultis, nolunt.
Malo, mavis, mavult.	Malumus, mavultis, malunt.
Edo, edis vel es, edit vel eſt.	Edimus, editis vel eſtis, edunt.
Fio, fis, fit.	Fimus, fitis, fiunt.
Ferro, fers, fert.	Ferimus, fertis, ferunt.
Feror, ferris vel ferre, fertur.	Ferimur, ferimini, feruntur.

Preter-

Preter-imper-fect tenſe ſing. Poteram, Volebam, Nolebam, Malebam, Edebam, Fiebam, Ferebam. as, at. *Plur.* amus, atis, ant.

Ferebar, baris vel bare, batur. *Pl.* bamur, bamini, bantur.

Preter-perfect tenſe ſing. Potui, Volui, Nolui, Malui, Edi, Tuli, iſti, it. *Pl.* imus, iſtis, êrunt vel êre.

Factus, Latus ſum vel fui, tus es vel fuiſti, tus eſt vel fuit. P. ti ſumus vel fuimus, ti eſtis vel fuiſtis, ti ſunt fuêrunt vel fuêre.

Preter-pluper-fect tenſe ſing. Poteram, Volueram, Nolueram, Malueram, Ederam, Tuleram, ras, rat. P. ramus, ratis, rant.

Factus, Latus eram vel fueram, tus eras vel fueras, tus erat vel fuerat. *Pl.* ti eramus vel fueramus, ti eratis vel fueratis, ti erant vel fuerant.

Future tenſe ſing. Potero, eris, erit. *Plu.* poterimus, eritis, erunt.

Volam, Nolam, Malam, Edam, Fiam, Feram, es, et. *Plu.* emus, etis, ent.

Ferar, fereris vel ferere, feretur. *Pl.* feremur, feremini, ferentur.

Poſſum, Volo, Malo, *have no Imperative Mood.*

Imperative

Imperative Mood.

Present tense singular.

Noli,	Nolito.	*Pluraliter.*	Nolite,	Nolitote.
Ede, edito, es, esto.	edat, edito. esto.	P. Edamus.	edite. editote. esse, estote.	edant. edunto.
Fito tu	Fiat, Fito,	*Plur.* Fiamus,	Fite, Fitote.	Fiant, fiunto.
Fer, ferto,	Ferat, Ferto,	*Pl.* Feramus,	Ferte, Fertote,	Ferant, ferunto.
Ferre, Fertor	Feratur fertor.	*p.* Feramur,	Ferimini, feriminor	ferantur. feruntor.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present tense sing. cùm

Possim, Velim, | Nolim, Malim, } is, it. *Plu.* cùm imus, itis, int.

Edam, Fiam, Feram, } as, at. *Plu.* cùm amus, atis, ant (antur.

Ferar, raris vel rare, ratur. *p* cùm amur, amini,

Preter imperf. tense. sing. cùm

Possem, Vellem, Nollem, Mallem, | Ederem vel essem, Fierem, Ferrem, } es, et. *Plu* cùm emus, etis, ent. (remini, rentur.

Ferrer, reris vel rere, retur. *Plur.* cùm remur,

Preterperf. tense singular. cùm

Potuerim, Voluerim, Noluerim, | Maluerim, Ederim, Tulerim, } ris, rit. P. cùm rimus, ritis, rint.

Factus Latus { sim vel fuerim, tus sis, vel fueris, tus sit vel fuerit. *p.* cùm ti simus v. fuerimus, ti sitis vel fueritis, ti sint vel fuerint.

Preterpluperfect tense sing. cùum

Potuissem, Voluissem, Noluissem, | Maluissem, Edissem, Tulissem, } ses, set. *pl.* cùm semus, setis, sent.

Factus Latus { essem vel fuissem, tus esses vel fuisses, tus esset vel fuisset. *pl* cùm ti essemus, vel fuissemus, ti essetis vel fuissetis, ti essent vel fuissent.

Future

Future tense sing. cùm	Potuero, Voluero, Noluero,	Maluero, Edero, Tulero,	ris, rit. *Plu.* cùm rimus, ritis, rint.
	Factus Latus.	ero vel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tus erit vel fuerit. P. cùm ti erimus [illegible] ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erint vel fuerint.	

Infinitive Mood.

Present tense and preterfect tense.	Posse, Velle, Nolle, Malle, Edere vel esse, Ferre, Fieri, Ferri,	*Preterperfect and preterpluperfect tense.*	Potuisse. Voluisse. Noluisse. Maluisse. Edisse. Tulisse. Factum esse vel fuisse. Latum esse vel fuisse.

Qu. 103. *How are* Eo *and* Queo *formed?*

EO *and* Queo *make* Ibam *and* Quibam *in the preter-, imperfect tense of the Indicative Mood, and* Ibo *and* Quibo *in the future tense; and in all other Moods and Tenses are varied like Verbs in* o *of the Fourth Conjugation; saving that they make their Gerunds,* Eundi, do, dum. Queundi, do, dum, *and* Eo *in the oblique cases of the Participle of the present tense makes* Euntis, Eunti, &c.

Qu. 104. What Tenses are formed of the preterperfect tense of the Indicative Mood?

Of the preterperfect tense of the Indicative Mood be formed the preterpluperfect tense of the same Mood: the preterperfect tense, preterpluperfect tense, and the future tense, of the Optative Mood, the Potential Mood, and the Subjunctive Mood; as of Amavi, *are formed,* Ama-

Amaveram, amaverim, amavero, *by changing* i *into* e *ſhort*. Amaviſſem, amaviſſe, *keeping* i *ſtill*.

Qu. 105. How are Verbs Impersonals declined?

Impersonals be declined throughout all Moods and Tenses in the voice of the third Perſon ſingular only; as Delectat, delectabat, delectavit, delectaverat, delectabit. Decet, decebat, decuit, decuerat, decebit, decere. Studetur, Studebatur, ſtuditum eſt vel fuit, ſtuditum erat vel fuerat, ſtudebitur, &c.

Qu. 106. What is the common ſign of Verbs Impersonals?

They have commonly before their Engliſh, this ſign it: as, Delectat, *it delighteth*: Decet, *it becometh*.

Of a PARTICIPLE.

Qu. 107. What is a Participle?

A *Participle is a part of ſpeech, derived of a Verb, and taketh part of a Noun, as Gender Caſe and Declenſion? and part of a Verb, as Tenſe and Signification, and part of both, as Number and Figure.*

Qu. 108. How many kind of Participles be there?

There be four kinds of Participles? One *of the preſent tenſe*; another *of the preter tenſe*; one *of the future in* rus, *another of the future in* dus.

Qu. 109. How know you a Participle of the preſent tenſe?

A Participle of the preſent tenſe hath his Engliſh ending in ing, *as* loving; *and his latin in* ans *or* ens, *as* Amans, Docens.

Qu. 110. Whence is it formed?

It is formed of the preterimperfect tenſe of the

Indicative Mood, by changing the laſt ſyllable into ns; as Amabam, amans; Audiebam, audiens; Auxiliabar, auxilians; poteram, potens.

Qu. 111. How know you a aParticiple of the future in *rus*?

A Participle of the future in rus *betokeneth to* do, *like the Infinitive Mood of the Active voice, as,* Amaturus, *to love, or about to love.*

Qu. 112. How is it formed.

And it is formed of the latter Supine, by putting to rus; *as* Doctu, Docturus.

Qu. 113. How know you a Participle of the preterperfect tenſe?

A Participle of the Preter tenſe hath his Engliſh ending in d, t, *or* n; *as loved, taught, ſlain; and his Latin in* tus, ſus, xus; *and one in* uus, *as* Mortuus.

Qu. 114. How is it formed?

And it is formed of the latter Supine, by putting to s, *as of* Lectu, lectus: *except* Mortuus.

Qu. 115. How know you a Participle of the future in *dus*?

A Participle of the future in dus *betokenneth to ſuffer like the Infinitive Mood of the Paſſive voice, as,* Amandus *to be loved.*

Qu. 116. How is it formed?

And it is formed of the Genitive Caſe ſingular of the Participle of the preſent tenſe, by changing tis *into* dus; *as* Amantis, amandus; Legentis, legendus. *And it is alſo found to have the ſignification of the Participle of the preſent tenſe, as* Legendis veteribus proficis, *in reading old Authors thou doſt profit.*

Qu. 117. How many Participles come of a Verb Active, &c.

Of a Verb Active, and of a Verb Neuter, which have

have the Supines, come Two Participles: One of the present tense; and another of the Future in rus: *as of* Amo, *cometh* amans, amaturus; *of* Curro, currens, cursurus.

Qu. 118. How many of a Verb Passive?

Of a Verb Passive, *whose Active hath the Supines, come two Participles: one of the preter tense, and another of the future in* dus: *as, of* Amor *cometh* amatus, amandus.

Qu. 119. How many of a Verb Deponent?

Of a Verb Deponent come three Participles: one of the present tense, one of the preter tense, and one of the future in rus, *as of* Auxilior, *cometh* auxilians, auxiliatus, auxiliaturus.

And if the Verb Deponent do govern an Accusative case after him, it may form also a Participle in dus, *as of* Loquor, loquendus.

Qu. 120. How many of a Verb Commune?

Of a Verb Commune come four Participles, as of Largior, *cometh* largiens, largiturus, largitus, largiendus.

Qu. 121. How are Participles declined?

Participles of the present tense be declined like Nouns Adjectives of three Articles: as, Nominativo hic, hæc & hoc amans, *Genitivo* amantis, *Dativo* amanti, &c.

Participles of other tenses be declined like Nouns Adjectives of three Terminations: as, Amaturus, amatura, amaturum: Amatus, a, um,: Amandus, da, dum.

Of an ADVERB.

Qu. 122. What is an Adverb?

AN Adverb *is a part of speech joyned to the Verbs, to declare their signification.*

Why are Adverbs joyned to Verbs?

They are joyned principally to Verbs, (and sometimes to other parts) to declare their signification: *i. e.* by some circumstance of *Time, Place, Number, Order*, or the like.

Qu. 123. How many ſorts of Adverbs be there?

There be ſundry ſorts of Adverbs;

Some be of

1. *Time*; *as*, Hodie *to day*, cras *to morrow*, heri *yeſterday*, peren ie *next after to morrow*, olim *in time paſt or to come*, aliquando *ſometimes*, nuper *of late*, quando *when*.
2. *Place*; *as*, Ubi *where*, ibi *there*, hîc *here*, iſtic *and* illic *there*, intus *within*, foris *without*.
3. *Number*; *as*, Semel *once*, bis *twice*, ter *thrice*, quater *four times*, iterum *again*.
4. *Order*; *as*, Inde *from thence*, deinde *afterwards*, denique *to conclude*, poſtremò *laſt of all*.
5. *Asking or doubting*: *as*, Cur *wherefore*, quare *wherefore*, unde *from whence*, quorſum *to what end*, num *whether*, nunquid *whether*.
6. *Calling*; *as*, Heus *hoe*, *O hoe*, chodum *hoe ſirrah*.
7. *Affirming*; *as*, Certe *ſurely*, næ *verily*; profectò *truly*, ſanè *truly or doubtleſs*, ſcilicet *doubtleſs or truly*, licet *although*, eſtò *be it ſo*.
8. *Denying*; *as*, Non *not*, minimè *not*, *or in no wiſe*, haud *not*, neutiquam *not*, *or on no wiſe*, nequaquam *no*, *or on no wiſe*.
9. *Swearing*; *as*, Pol *in good ſooth*, ædipol *in good ſooth*, hercle *truly* medius filius, *in faith or truth*.
10. *Exhorting*; *as*, Eia *go to*, *or well*, agè *go to*, agite *go ye to*, agedum *well*, *go to yet*.
11. *Flattering*; *as*, ſodes *if thou dareſt*; *or on good fellowſhip*, amabò *of all love*.
12. *Forbidding*; *as*, Nè *no*, *not*.
13. *Wiſhing*; *as*, Utinam, *O that*, *or I would to God*, ſi, *O that*, ô ſi, *O if*, O *Oh that*, ô utinam, *O I would to God*.
14. *Gathering together*; *as*, Simul *together*, unà *together*, pariter *together*, non modò *not only*, non ſolùm *not only*.

15. *Part-*

15. *Parting*; as, ſeorſim *aſunder*, *or one from another*, ſigillatim *every one aſunder*, *or peculiarly*, vicatim *ſtreet by ſtreet*, *or village by village*.

16. *Chooſing*; as, potiùs *rather*, imò *yea rather*.

17. *A thing not finiſhed*; as, penè *almoſt*, ferè *almoſt*, prope *nigh or near*, *or almoſt*, vix *ſcarcely*, modò non *almoſt*, tantùm non *almoſt*.

18. *Shewing*; as, En *behold*, ecce *behold*.

19. *Doubting*; as, Forſan *peradventure*, forſitan *peradventure*, fortaſſis *it may be*, fortaſſe *it may be or adventure*.

20. *Chance*; as, Fortè *by chance*, fortuitò *by chance*, *or at adventure*.

21. *Likewiſe*; as, Sic *ſo*, ſicut *like as*, quaſi *as*, ceu *as*, tanquam *even as*, vult as.

22. *Quality*; as, Benè *well*, malè *evilly*, doctè *learnedly*, fortiter *ſtrongly*.

23. *Quantity*; as, multùm *much*, parùm *little*, minimùm, *the leaſt of all*, paululùm *very little*, plurimùm *moſt of all*, *or very much*.

24. *Compariſon*; as, Tam *ſo*, *or as well*, quàm *as*, magis *more*, minùs *leſs*, maximè *eſpecially*.

Qu. 124. Are not ſome Adverbs compared?

Certain Adverbs be compared; as, Doctè *learnedly*; doctiùs *more learnedly*; doctiſſimè *moſt learnedly*. Fortiter *valiantly*; fortiùs *more valiantly*; fortiſſimè *moſt valiantly*; Prope *near*, propiùs *nearer*, proximè *neareſt of all*.

Qu. 125. Are not Prepoſitions ſometimes made Adverbs?

Prepoſitions, ſet alone, without any Caſual word to ſerve to, be not Prepoſitions, but are changed into Adverbs: as, Qui antè non cavet, pòſt dolebit: *He that beware th not afore ſhall be ſorry afterward.* Coràm laudare & clàm vituperare, inhoneſtum eſt: *In preſence to commend one, and behind the back to diſpraiſe, is an unhoneſt prent.*

Of a CONJUNCTION.

Qu. 126. What is a Conjunction?

A Conjunction *is a part of ſpeech, which joyneth Words and Sentences together.*

What is the uſe of Conjunctions?

To joyn Words and Sentences together.

Qu. 127. How many ſorts of Conjunctions be there?

Conjunctions be of divers ſorts:

Some,

1. *Copulatives*: *as*, Et *and*, que *and*, quoquè *alſo*, ac *and*, atque *and*, nec *neither*, neque *neither*.
2. *Disjunctives*: *as*, aut *either*, ve *or*, *or either*, vel *either*, ſeu *either*, ſive *either*.
3. *Diſcretives*: *as* Sed *but*, quidem *but truly*, autem *but*, verò *but*, at *but*, aſt *but*.
4. *Cauſals*; *as*, Nam *for*, namque *for*, enim *for*, etenim *for*, quia *becauſe*, ut *that*, quòd *that*, quum *ſith that*, quoniam *becauſe*; *and* quando (*ſet for* quoniam) *ſith that*, *or becauſe*.
5. *Conditionals*: *as*, Si *if*, ſin *but if*; modò *ſo that*, dum *ſo that*, dummodo *ſo that*.
6. *Exceptives*: *as*, Ni *except*, niſi *except*, quin *but*, alioquin *except that*, *or otherwiſe*, Preterquam *except that*.
7. *Interrogatives*: *as*, Ne *whether*, an *whether*, num *whether*, utrum *whether*, necne *whether or no*, anne *whether or no*, nónne *is it not ſo*.
8. *Illatives*: *as*, Ergò *therefore*, ideo *therefore*, igitur *therefore*, quare *wherefore*, itaque *therefore*, proin *therefore*.
9. *Adverſatives*: *as*, Etſi *although*, quanquam *although*, quamvis *although*, licet *although*, *or albeit*, eſtò *be it ſo*.
10. *Redditives*, *to the ſame*: *as*, Tamen *notwithſtanding*, attamen *yet*, *notwithſtanding*.

11. *Electives*: as, Quam *how*, ac *as*, atque *as*, *or than.*
12. *Diminatives*: as, Saltem *at leaſt*, vel *ye*, *or at leaſt.*

Of a PREPOSITION.

Qu. 128. What is a Prepoſition?

A Prepoſition *is a part of ſpeech moſt commonly ſet before other parts.*

How many ways?

Either in Appoſition: *as*, Ad patrem, *or elſe in* Compoſition: *as*, Indoctus.

Why do you ſay *Commonly* ſet before other parts? Becauſe ſome Prepoſitions are ordinarily ſet after their Caſes? as *Verſus*, *Tenus.*

Qu. 129. What Caſes do Prepoſitions ſerve to?

Some Prepoſitions ſerve to an Accuſative Caſe, ſome to an Ablative ſome to both.

Qu. 130. How many ſerve to the Accuſative?

I. Theſe Prepoſitions following ſerve to the Accuſative Caſe.

Ad *to*, apud *at*, ante *before*, adversùs, adverſum *againſt*; cis, citra *on this ſide*, circa, circiter, circùm *about*, contra *againſt*, erga *towards*, extra *without*, intra *within*, inter *between*, infra *beneath*, juxta *beſides or nigh to*, ob *for*, penes *in the power*, per *by*, *or through*, pone *behind*, poſt *after*, præter *beſides*, propter *for*, propè *nigh to*, ſecundum *according to*, ſecus *by*, ſupra *above*, trans *on the further ſide*, verſus *towards*, ultra *beyond.*

II. Theſe Prepoſitions following ſerve to the Ablative Caſe.

A, ab, abs, *of or from*, abſque *without*, coram *before*, cum *with*, de *of*, *or concerning*; e ex, *out of* palam *openly*, Præ *before or in compariſon*; pro *for*, ſine *without.*

III. Theſe Prepoſitions following ſerve to both Caſes, *i.e.* an Accuſative and Ablative:

As in, ſub, ſuper, ſubter, clam.

2. In *with this ſign* To, *to the Accuſative caſe*: *as*, in urbem, *into the City*: In, *without this ſign* To, *to the Ablative caſe*: *as*, In te ſpes eſt, *My hope is in thee.*

2. Sub noctem, *a little before night*: Sub Judice lis eſt, *the matter is before the Judge.*

3. Super lapidem, *upon a ſtone*: ſuper viridi fronde, *upon green leaves.*

4. Subter terram, *under the earth*; ſubter aquis, *under the water.*

5. Clam patrem, & clam patre, *without my fathers knowledge.*

To which may be added,

6. Tenus; *which governs an Ablative caſe ſingular, and plural; and a Genitive plural*: *as*, Capulo tenus, *up to the hilts*: aurium tenus, *up to the ears.*

N. B. Tenus *and* Verſus *are always ſet after their Caſual words*: *as*, Londinum verſùs, *towards London*: *and likewiſe may* penes *be ſet alſo.*

Theſe Prepoſitions are always found in Compoſition: Am, di, dis, te, ſe, con.

Alſo Prepoſitions ſet alone without their Caſuals: are changed into Adverbs: as is aforeſaid in the Adverb.

Of an INTERJECTION.

Qu. 131. What is an Interjection?

AN *Interjection is a part of ſpeech which betokeneth a ſudden paſſion of the mind under an unperfect voice.*

Qu. 132. How many kinds of Interjections be there?

Some

Some be of

1. *Mirth*: as, Evax *Hey brave*, vah *how.*
2. *Sorrow*, as, Heu, *alas!* hei, *well aday!*
3. *Dread*; as, Atat, *out alas!*
4. *Marvelling*: as Papæ, *O ſtrange!*
5. *Shunning*: as, Apage, *avant.*
6. *Praiſing*: as, Euge, *well done.*
7. *Scorning*: as, Heu, *whoo.*
8. *Exclamation*: as, proh, *oh.*
9. *Curſing*: as, Væ, *wo.*
10. *Laughing*: as, Ha, ha, he.
11. *Calling*: as, Eho, *ſo ho*; Io, *avoy.*
12. *Silence*: as, Au, *ſt*, pax, *whilſt.*

N. B. *Other words ſometimes are put for Interjections, viz. when they ſignify a ſudden paſſion of the mind*: as, Infandum, *a thing not to be ſpoken of*; amabo, *of all loves*; malum, *with a miſchief*, &c.

WHereas there are properly two Pars of Grammar, I. *Etymology*, which handleth the Eight parts with their accidents, ſeverally, as ſingle words; II. *Syntaxis*, which treateth of words as they are joyned together in a ſpeech; having done with the Rudiments, as they concern *Etymology*, we ſhall give you a few general Rules in Engliſh concerning *Syntaxis*, and ſo refer you to the *Latin Syntaxis*, which handles them more largely: forbearing to trouble children with any Criticiſms or Niceties, until they be well grounded in the plain ordinary Rules.

SYNTAXIS.

OR,

CONSTRUCTION.

SYntaxis, *or Conſtruction, is the due joyning of words together in ſpeech, according to the right Rule of Grammar.*

Of Syntaxis there be two parts:
I. *Concordance of words.*
II. *Government of words.*

Of the Concordance of Words.

THere *be three Concords:* the First *between the Nominative Caſe and the Verb:* the Second *between the Subſtantive and the Adjective:* the Third *between the Antecedent and the Relative.*

I. Concord.

A *Verb Perſonal agreeth with his Nominative Caſe in Number and Perſon, as,* præceptor legit, vos verò negligitis, *The Maſter readeth, but ye regard not.*

II. Concord.

THe *Adjective (whether it be a Noun,* Pronoun, *or Participle,) agreeth with his Subſtantive in Caſe, Gender, and Number, as,* Amicus certus in re incerta cernitur, *a ſure friend is tried in a doubtful matter.* Ager colendus, *a field to be tilled.* Hic vir, *this man;* meus herus eſt, *it is my maſter.*

III. Con-

III. Concord.

THe *Relative agreeth with his Antecedent in Gender, Number, and Perſon*, as Vir ſapit, qui pauca loquitur, *that man is wiſe that ſpeaketh few things or words.*

N. B. *The Antecedent moſt commonly is a word that goeth before the Relative, and is again rehearſed of the Relative.*

The Rule of the Relatives.

WHen *there cometh no Nominative caſe between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative ſhall be the Nominative caſe to the Verb*: as, miſer eſt, qui nummos admiratur; *Wretched is he, that is in love with money.*

But when there cometh a Nominative caſe between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative ſhall be ſuch a caſe as the Verb will have after him: as, Felix, quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum: *Happy is he, whom other men's harms do make wary.*

When you have a Verb, Adjective, or Relative, ask the queſtion, who or what? and the word anſwering to that queſtion ſhall be the Nominative caſe to the Verb, the Subſtantive to the Adjective, and Antecedent to the Relative.

The Rule of Queſtion and Anſwer.

WHen *a queſtion is asked, the anſwer muſt be made in Latin by the ſame caſe of a Noun, and the ſame Tenſe of a Verb that the queſtion is asked by*: Cujus eſt fundus? *Whoſe ground is it?* Vicini; *My Neighbours.* Quid agitur in ludo literario? *What do you in the School?* Studetur, *We ſtudy.*

II. Of the Government of Words.

1. The Rule of Noun-Subſtantives.

WHen *two Subſtantives come together ſignifying diverſe things, the latter ſhall be the Genitive caſe*: as, Facundia Ciceronis, *the eloquence of Cicero*; Amator ſtudiorum, *a lover of ſtudies.*

But

But if they belong both to one thing, they ſhall be put both in one caſe: as, Pater meus, vir, amat me, puerum. *My father, being a man, loveth me, a boy.*

When the Engliſh of the word Res, *is put with an Adjective, you may put away* Res *and put the Adjective in the Neuter Gender, like a Subſtantive*: as, Multum me impedierunt, *many things have letted me. And being ſo put, it may be the Subſtantive to the Adjective*, as, Pauca his ſimilia; *a few things like unto theſe.* Nonnulla hujuſmodi; *many things of like ſort.*

An Adjective in the Neuter Gender, put alone without a Subſtantive, ſtandeth for a Subſtantive, and may have a Genitive caſe after him, as if it were a Subſtantive: as, Multum lucri, *much gain.* Quantum negotii? *how much buſineſs?* Id operis, *that work.*

Words importing indument of any quality or property, to the praiſe or diſpraiſe of a thing, coming after a Noun Subſtantive, or a Verb-Subſtantive, may be put in the Ablative caſe, or in the Genitive; puer bonâ indole, *or*, puer bonæ indolis, *a child of good towardneſs.* Puer boni ingenii, *or* puer bono ingenio, *a boy of a good wit.*

Opus *and* Uſus, *when they ſignifie* need, *require an Ablative Caſe*: as, Opus eſt mihi tuo judicio, *I have need of thy judgment.* Viginti minis opus eſt filio: *My ſon hath need of twenty pounds.*

The Rules of Adjectives.

Adjectives governing a Genitive Caſe.

Adjectives that ſignify deſire, knowledge, remembrance, ignorance, and ſuch like, require a Genitive Caſe: as, Cupidus auri, *greedy of gold.* Peritus belli, *skilful in war*; Memor mortis, *mindful of death*; Reus furti, *accuſed of theft.*

2. *Ad-*

2. *Adjectives verbals in* ax *govern a Genitive Caſe*: as, tempus edax rerum, *Time is a devourer of things.*

3. *Nouns Partitives, Interrogatives, certain Nouns of Numbers, Comparatives, Superlatives uſed partitively, require a Genitive Caſe*: as, Aliquis veſtrûm, *ſome of you*; Quis fratrum? *which of the brethren?* Quatuor judicum, *four of the judges*; Manuum fortior eſt dextra: *of the hands the right is the ſtronger*; Digitorum medius eſt longiſſimus, *of the finge's the middle is the longeſt.*

Adjectives governing a Dative Caſe.

1. ADjectives *that ſignifie*, (1) *Profit or Diſprofit* (2) *Likeneſs or unlikeneſs.* (3) *Pleaſure* (4) *ſubmitting*, or (5) *belonging to any thing, require a Dative Caſe*: as, Labor eſt utilis corpori, *labour is Profitable for the body.* Eſt finitimus oratori Poeta: *a Poet is very near to an Orator.* Jucundus omnibus, *pleaſant to all perſons.* Parenti ſupplex; *ſuppliant to his father.*

2. *Nouns Adjectives ending in* bilis, *of the Paſſive ſignification, and Participials in* dus, *require a Dative Caſe*: as, flendus omnibus, *To be lamented of all men* Formidabilis, formidandus hoſti, *to be feared of his Enemies*

Adjectives governing an Accuſative Caſe.

ADjectives *govern an Accuſative Caſe (and ſometimes an Ablative,) which ſignifieth the length, breadth or thickneſs of a thing*: as, Turris alta centum pedes, *a tower an hundred foot high.* Arbor lata tres digitos, *a tree three fingers broad.*. Liber craſſus tres pollices, vel tribus pollicibus, *A book three inches thick*

Adjectives governing an Ablative Caſe.

1. ADjectives *which ſignify fulneſs, emptineſs, plenty, or want, require an Ablative Caſe and ſometime a Genitive*: as, Copia abundans, *Abounding in plenty.*

Animus

Animus curis vacuus, *A mind void of cares.* Stultorum plena ſunt omnia, *all things are full of fools.* Expers omnium, *wanting all things.*

2. Dignus, indignus, præditus, captus, contentus, *and ſuch like will have an Ablative Caſe: as,* Dignus honore, *worthy of honour.* Indignus præmio, *unworthy of a reward.* Virtute præditus, *endued with Virtue.* Captus oculis, *blind.* Sua ſorte contentus, *content with his lot:* Deo fretus, *truſting in God.*

N. B. *But* Dignus, indignus, *and* contentus, *may inſtead of the Ablative Caſe, have the infinitive Moot of a Verb: as,* Laudari dignus, *worthy to be praiſed.* Contentus in pace vivere, *content to live in peace.*

3. *Nouns Adjectives of the Comparative degree, having* Then *or* By after *them, do cauſe the word following to be the Ablative Caſe: as,* Frigidior glacie; *more cold than ice.* Doctior multo; *better learned by a great deal.* Uno pede altior; *higher by a foot.*

3. *Adjectives govern an Ablative caſe ſignifying the Cauſe, or the Inſtrument, or the manner of doing: as,* Deteriores omnes ſumus licentiâ; *We are all the worſe by liberty.* Promptus manu, *handy, or ready wit his hand.* Conſilium audax, eventu triſte, *a bold deſign, ſad in event.*

The Rules of Pronouns.

1. *Theſe Genitive caſes of the Primitives,* Mei, tui, ſui, noſtri *and* veſtri, *are uſed; when ſuffering or paſſion is ſignified: as,* pars tui; *part of thee.* Amor mei; *the love of me. But when poſſeſſion is ſignified,* Meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter *and* veſter *be uſed: as,* Ars tua, *thy art.* Imago tua, *thy image.*

2. *Theſe Genitive caſes,* Noſtrûm *and* veſtrûm, *be uſed after Diſtributives, Partitives, Comparatives and Superlatives; as,* Nemo veſtrûm, *none of you:* aliquis noſtrûm, *ſome of us.* Major veſtrûm, *the bigger of you:* maximus natu noſtrûm, *the eldeſt of us.*

The

The Rules of Verbs.

Verbs governing a Nominative Case.

1. VErbs *Substantives*: *as*, Sum, forem, fio, existo, nascor: *Verbs Passive of calling*: *as*, Dicor, vocor, salutor, appellor, habeor, existimor, videor: *and Verbs of gesture will have a Nominative case after them, as well as before them*: *as*, Fama est malum; *Fame is an evil thing.* Malus cultorâ fit bonus, *an evil person by due ordering or governance is made good.* Crœsus vocatur dives: *Crœsus is called rich.* Petrus incedit claudus: *Peter goe's lame.* Dormit securus: *he sleeps void of care.*

Verbs governing a Genitive Case.

1. THis *Verb* Sum. *signifying possession, owning or pertaining to a thing, as a token, property, or duty, requireth a Genitive Case*: *as*, Hæc vestis est patris: *This Garment is my Fathers.* Insipientis est dicere, non putaram: *It is the property of a fool to say, I had not thought.* Adolescentis est majores natu revereri: *It is the duty of a young man to reverence his elders. But these Nominatives*, Meum, tuum, suum, nostrum, vestrum, humanum, belluinum, *and such like are excepted*, *as*, humanum est errare; belluinum verò in errore perseverare: *It is humane frailty to commit an error: but it is brutish to persevere in error.*

2. *Verbs that signify esteem or regard, will have a Genitive case*: *as* Parvi penditur probitas: *Honesty is reckoned little worth.* Plurimi passim fit pecunia: *Money is every where much regarded.*

3. *Verbs of accusing, condemning, warning, or absolving, will have a Genitive case, of the crime or punishment, with an Accusative case of the person*: *as*, Qui alterum incusat probri, ipsum se intueri oportet: *it behoveth*

veth him to look to himſelf, who accuſeth another of diſhoneſty. Admonuit me errati: *he warned me of a miſtake.*

4. Satago miſereor, miſereſco *require a Genitive caſe: as,* Rerum ſuarum ſatagit; *he is buſie about his own matters.*

5. Reminiſcor, obliviſcor, *and* memini, *will have a Genitive or an Accuſative Caſe: as,* Datæ fidei reminiſcitur; *He remembreth his promiſe.* Stultorum proprium eſt aliorum vitia cernere, obliviſci ſuorum; *It is the property of fools to ſee other mens faults, and to forget their own.* Memini tui *vel* te; *I remember thee.* Memini de te, *I ſpeak of thee.*

Verbs governing a Dative Caſe.

1. ALL *Verbs put Acquiſitively, that is to ſay, with theſe tokens* To *or* For *after them, will have a Dative Caſe: as,* Non omnibus dormio; *I ſleep not to all men.* Huic habeo, non tibi; *I have it for this man, and not for thee.*

2. *Verbs that ſignifie* (1) *to profit or to diſprofit:* (2) *to compare:* (3) *to give or reſtore:* (4) *to promiſe or to pay:* (5) *to command or ſhew:* (6) *to truſt:* (7) *to obey or reſiſt:* (8) *to threaten or be angry with, require a Dative Caſe: as,* Bonis nocet, qui parcit malis; *He hurts the good who ſpares the bad;* Parvis componere magna; *I compare great things with ſmall.* Fortuna multis nimium dedit, nulli ſatis; *Fortune hath given too much to many, to none enough.* Hoc tibi promitto *I promiſe you this.* Æs alienum mihi numeravit; *He paid unto me the debt.* Imperat aut ſervit collecta pecunia cuique: *Money gathered together commandeth or ſerveth every body.* Nemo credit niſi ei quem fidelem putat. *No man believeth any but whom he thinketh faithful.* Semper obtemperat pius filius patri; *a dutiful Son always obeyeth his Father.* Ignavis precibus fortuna repugnat; *Fortune reſiſteth ſlothful prayers.*

prayers, Utrique mortem minatus eſt: *He threatneth death to them both.* Adoleſcenti ſuccenſet; *He is angry with the young man.*

3. Sum, *with his compounds, as,* Adſum, abſum, præſum, deſum, (*except* poſſum) *require a Dative Caſe; as,* Sum tibi naturâ pater: *I am father to thee by nature.* Multa petentibus deſunt multa: *Many things are wanting to them that require many things.*

4. Sum *and* Suppetit, *being put for* habeo *will have a Dative Caſe; as,* Eſt mihi mater; *i. e.* habeo matrem: *I have a mother,* Pauper non eſt cui rerum ſuppetit: uſus: *He is not a poor man, who hath the uſe of things.*

5. Sum, *and other Verbs have often times a double Dative caſe: as,* Sum tibi præſidio: *I am to thee a ſafegard.* Rex pius eſt Rei publicæ ornamento: *A godly King is an Ornament to the Commonwealth.* Hoc tu tibi laudi ducis: *You eſteem this a commendation to you.*

6. *Verbs compounded with* ſatis, bene and malè: *and many Verbs compounded with theſe Prepoſitions,* Præ, ad, con, ſub, ante, poſt, ob, in, *and* inter, *will have a Dative caſe:* Benefecit multis, malefecit nulli: *He hath done good to many, he hath done hurt to none.* Ille huic negotio præfuit: *He was chief in this buſineſs.* But præeo, prævinco, præcedo, præcurro, præverror, *will have an Accuſative caſe.*

Verbs governing an Accuſative Caſe.

1. VErbs *tranſitives, (that is to ſay whoſe action paſſeth into another thing) will have after them an Accuſative caſe, of the* doer *or* ſufferer, *as,* uſus promptos facit: *Uſe makes men ready.* Creſcentem ſequitur cura pecuniam: *Care follows money encreaſing.*

2. *Certain Verbs in tranſitive, of an abſolute ſignification, admit after them an Accuſative and ſometime an Ablative of their own, or a neer ſignification: as,* Endymionis ſomnum dormis: *Thou ſleepeſt the ſleep of Endymion.*

nion. Longam ire viam: *to go along way.* Morte obiit repentinâ: *He died a ſudden death.*

3. *Verbs of asking, teaching, and arraying, will have two Accuſative caſes; One of the Perſon, and another of the thing:* as, Frugalitatem & temperantiam multos docuit penuria; *Poverty hath taught many thriftineſs and temperance:* Ter. induit ſe calceos quos priùs exuerat: *He put on his ſhoe, which he had put off before.*

Verbs governing an Ablative Caſe.

1. ALL *Verbs require an Ablative caſe, ſignifying the inſtrument wherewith any thing is done (put with this ſign With before it) or the cauſe, or the manner of doing:* as, Gladio eum vulneravit, *He wounded him with a ſword.* Tacuit metu, *He held his peace for fear.* Summâ eloquentiâ cauſam egit, *He pleaded the cauſe with great eloquence.*

2. *The word of price is put after Verbs in the Ablative caſe:* as, vendidi auro, *I ſold for gold:* Emptus ſum argento, *I am bought for ſilver. Except theſe Genitives, when they be put alone without Subſtantives;* tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, tantivis, tantidem, quantilibet, quanticunque, as, quanti mercatus ex hunc equum? *For how much have you bought this horſe?* Certè pluris quàm vellem: *Truly for more then I was willing to give. But when they have Subſtantives, they are put in the Ablative caſe:* as, minori Pretio vendidi quàm emi, *I ſold for a leſs price then I bought.*

3. *Verbs of plenty or want, filling, emptying, loading and unloading will have an Ablative caſe:* as, Opibus abundas. *Thou doſt abound in riches.* Cares Virtute, *Thou wanteſt virtue.*

4. Fungor, Fruor, potior, utor, gaudeo, veſcor, nitor, dignor, Proſequor muto, munero, communico, officio, ſuperſedeo, *and ſuch like require an Ablative caſe;* as, Virtute decet, non ſanguine niti, *It becometh me to*

to trust to Virtue, not to blood. Utere virtute, *use virtue.* Ne malis gaudens alienis, *Rejoyce not in other men's evils.* Vescor carnibus, *I eat flesh.*

5. *Verbs that signify receiving, distance, or taking away, will have an Ablative case with* à ab, ex *or* de; *as,* Accepit literas à Petro, *He received letters from Peter,* Audivit ex multis, *He heard it of many; and this Ablative, after Verbs of taking away or distance may be turned into the Dative; as,* Eripuit illi vitam, *He took away his life.*

6. *Verbs of comparing or exceeding may have an Ablative case of the word that signifieth the measure of exceeding; as,* Præsero hunc multis gradibus, *I prefer this man by many degrees.* Paulo intervallo illum superat. *He is beyond the other but a little space.*

7. *A Noun, or Pronoun-substantive, joyned with a Participle expressed or understood; and having none other word whereof it may be governed, shall be put in the Ablative case absolute: as,* Rege veniente hostes fuerunt; *The King cometh the enemies fled.* Me duce vinces, *I being Captain thou shalt overcome. And it may be resolved by any of these words,* dum, cùm, quando, si, quanquam, postquam: *as,* Rege veniente, *id est,* dum veniret Rex; Me duce, *id est,* Si ego dux fuero.

Constructions of Verbs Passives.

A *Verb Passive will have after him an Ablative case with a Prepositon, or sometime a Dative of the Doer: as,* Virgilius legitur à me, *Virgil is read of me;* Tibi fama petatur: *Let fame be sought of you.*

2. *These neuter Passives:* Vapulo, veneo, liceo, exulo, fio, *signifying passively, follow the rule of passives, that is to say, they will have an Ablative case with a Prepositon: as,* à Præceptore vapulabis: *Thou shalt be beaten of thy master.* A conviviis exulat Philosophia, *Philosophy is banished from banquets.*

The Rule of the Infinitive Mood.

VErbs *of the Infinitive mood are ſet after Verbs, or Adjectives*: as, Vis, fieri, dives, Ponticè? nil cupias: *Ponticus, wouldeſt thou be made rich? thou muſt deſire nothing.* Dignus amari: *worthy to be loved.*

N. B. *The former Verb is ſometimes concealed by the Figure* Ellipſis: *as,* Hæccine fieri flagitia? ſubaudi, decet, vel oportet. *Ought ſuch villanies to be committed? The Infinitive mood is ſometimes put by Enallage: as,* Agere gratias, pro agebat: *He gave thanks.*

The Rule of Gerunds.

1. GErunds *and Supines will have ſuch caſes as the Verbs they come of: as,* Otium ſcribendi literas. *Leaſure to write Letters.* Utendum eſt ætate, *We muſt uſe time.* Veni auditum concionem, *I came to hear a ſermon.*

2. *Gerunds in* Di, *are ſet after certain Subſtantives and Adjectives, like as the Genitive caſe, as,* Nunc non eſt narrandi locus. *Now there is no place of telling.* Amor ſceleratus habendi, *The wicked love of having.* Certus eundi, *Certain of going.* Peritus jaculandi, *Skilful in darting. But ſometimes the Infinitive mood is put for the Gerund in* Di: *as,* Peritus medicari, *for* medicandi, *skilful in healing, or ſurgery.*

3. *The Gerund in* Do *is uſed with one of theſe Prepoſitions,* à, ab, abs, de, è, ex, cum, in, pro, *as* Ignavi à diſcendo citò deterrentur, *idle boys are quickly frighted from learning. But ſometimes they are uſed without a Prepoſition: as,* Scribendo diſces ſcribere, *by writing thou ſhalt learn to write.*

4. *The Gerund in* Dum *is uſed with one of theſe Prepoſitions,* Inter, ante, ad, ob, propter, *as,* Inter cœnandum hilares eſſe, *be merry at Supper. But the Engliſh* Muſt *or* Ought (*ſignifying neceſſity,*) *may be put in the Gerund in* Dum *with the Verb* eſt, *as,* Abeundum eſt mihi, *I muſt go hence.* Orandum eſt, ut ſit mens ſana

in

in corpore ſano, *We ought to pray, that there may be a ſound mind in a ſound body.*

5. *Sometimes Gerunds are turned into Participles in* dus, *which agree with the Subſtantive following them*, as Deus in faciendo homine, ſimilitudinem ſuam, ſecutus eſt, *God in making man followed his own Image.*

The Rules of Supines.

1. *THe firſt Supine ſignifies actively, and is put after Verbs and Participles that ſignify moving to a place; as,* Cur te is perditum? *Why goeſt thou about to deſtroy thy ſelf?*

2. *The latter Supine ſignifies paſſively, and follows Nouns Adiectives; as,* Factu facile. *Eaſy to be done.* Turpe dictu, *unfit to be ſpoken.*

The Conſtruction of Time, Space, and Place.

The Rule of Time.

NOuns *that betoken part of Time be commonly put in the Ablative caſe: as,* Nocte vigilas, Luce dormis; *Thou wakeſt by night, and ſleepeſt by day. But Nouns that betoken continual term of time, without ceaſing or interminſion, be commonly uſed in the Accuſative caſe: as,* Hyemen totum ſturtis, *thou ſleepeſt the whole winter.*

The Rule of Space, or diſtance of Place.

NOuns *that betoken Space between place and place be commonly put in the Accuſative caſe: as,* Pedem hinc nè deceſſeris, *Go not thou a foot from this place.*

The Rule of Places.

1. NOuns *Appellatives, and Names of great places, are uſed with a Preposition, if they follow a Verb that ſignifieth an action in a place, to a place, from a place, or by a place: as,* Vivo in Anglia, *I live in England.* Veni per Galliam in Italiam, *I came by France into Italy.* Proficiſcor ex urbe, *I go out of the City.*

2. *The proper name of a place being of the firſt or ſecond*

Declenſion, *and the ſingular Number, ſhall be put in the Genitive caſe*: as, Vixit Londini, *He lived at London.* Studuit Oxoniæ, *He ſtudied at Oxford. So likewiſe* Humi, domi, militiæ, belli, *are uſed*: as, Procumbit humi bos, *the Ox falls on the ground.*

3. *But if the proper name of a place be of the third Declenſion, or plural Number, it ſhall be put in the Dative or Ablative caſe*; as, Militavit Carthagini, vel Carthagine: *He was a ſoldier at Carthage.* Athenis natus eſt, *He was born at Athens. So are the common Nouns* Ruri *or* Rure *uſed*. as, Ruri *or* rure educatus eſt, *He was brought up in the Country.*

4. *Proper Names are put in the Accuſative caſe, if they follow Verbs that ſignifie motion to a place*: as, Eo Londinum ad merces emendas, *I go to London to buy wares.* Conceſſi Cantabrigiam ad capiendum ingendi cultum, *I went to Cambridge to get learning. So are* Rus *and* domus *uſed*: as, Ego rus ibo, *I will go into the Country.* Ite domum, *Go ye home.*

5. *Proper Names are put in the Ablative caſe, if the Verb ſignifie motion from or by a place*: as, Diſceſſit Londino, *He departed from London.* Profectu eſt Londino. (*vel* per Londinum) Cantabrigiam. *He went by London to Cambridge.* Domus *and* rus *be likewiſe uſed*; as, Abiit Domo; *He went from home.* Reverſus, eſt ruri. *He returned out of the Country.*

The Conſtruction of Verbs Impersonals.

1. INtereſt, refert, *and* eſt *for* intereſt, *require a Genitive Caſe of all Caſual words, except* mea, tua, ſua, noſtra, veſtra *and* cuja: as, Intereſt omnium recte agere; *It concerns all men to do rightly.* Mea parvi, Joannis vero multum refert, *It concerns me little, but John very much.*

2. *Some Impersonals require a Dative caſe*; as, Libet, licet, placet, diſplicet, *and the like*; as, peccare nemini licet, *It is lawful for no man to ſin.*

3. *Some*

3. *Some will have an Accusative case only*; as, Juvat, decet, delectat, oportet; as, Uxorem ædes curare decet, *It becometh a wife to look after the house.*

4. *Some an Accusative with a Preposition*; as, Attinet, pertinet, spectat; as, Spectat ad omnes bene vivere, *It belongs to all men to live well.*

5. *Some will have an Accusative with a Genitive*; as, Pœnitet, tædet, miseret, pudet, piget; as, Petrum peccari pœnitet, *It repents Peter of his sin.* Me civitatis tædet, *I am weary of the City.*

6. *A Verb Impersonal of the Passive voice hath like Case as other Verbs Passives have*, as, ab hostibus constanter pugnatur, *The enemies fight continually. Yet many times the case is not expressed, but understood*, as, Maxima vi certatur, subaudi ab illis, *They contend with great strength.*

The Construction of Participles.

1. PArticiples *govern such Cases as the Verbs they come of*, as, Fruiturus amicis, *About to enjoy his friends.* Tendens ad sidera palmas, *Holding up his hands towards Heaven.*

2. *Participles when they be changed into Nouns, will have a Genitive case*, as, Fugitans litium, *Shunning contention.* Cupientissimus tui, *Most desirous of thee.*

3. Exosus *and* perosus, *when they signify actively, require an Accusative case*: as, Exosus sævitiam; *hating cruelty.* Perosus meretrices, *hating harlots. When passively a Dative*: as, Exosus Deo & sanctis, *hated of God and good men.* Germani Romanis perosi sunt. *The Germans are hated of the Romans.*

Pertæsus *governeth sometimes a Genitive case, sometimes an Accusative*: as, Pertæsus sermonis, *weary of talking.* Pertæsus ignaviam suam, *weary of his idleness.*

4. Natus, prognatus, satus, cretus, creatus, ortus, editus, *will have an Ablative case*: as, Bona, bonis prognata parentibus, *A good woman, born of good Parents.*

The Conſtruction of Adverbs.

1. EN *and* ecce, *being Adverbs of* Shewing, *govern a Nominative caſe, ſeldom an Accuſative caſe: But being Adverbs of* Upbraiding, *an Accuſative only*: as, En Priamus, ; *Behold Priamus!* En habitum; *See his garb.*

2. *Certain Adverbs of quantity, time, and place, will have a Genitive caſe*; as, Abundè fabularum audivimus; *We have heard abundance of tales.* Affatim pecuniæ; *Money enough.* Tunc temporis, *That time.* Quo terrarum abiit? *Whither is he gone?*

3. *Adverbs derived of Nouns that govern a Dative caſe, govern likewiſe the ſame caſe*: as, Venit obviam illi. *He came to meet him.* Canit ſimiliter huic; *He ſings like him.* Sibi inutiliter vivit; *He lives unprofitably to himſelf. Theſe Datives be uſed adverbially*; as, Tempori, luci, veſperi: as, Tempori ſurgendum, *We muſt riſe betime.* Veſperi cubandum, *We muſt go to bed at even.* Luci Laborandum, *We muſt labour by day.*

4. *Certain Adverbs will have an Accuſative caſe of the Prepoſition that they come of*; as, Propiùs urbem, *Nearer the City* Proxime Hiſpaniam, *Next to Spain.*

5. *Prepoſitions ſet without a Caſe, or elſe forming the degrees of Compariſon be changed into Adverbs.*

Of Adverbs which govern Moods, ſee the Latin Syntax.

The Conſtruction of Conjunctions.

1. CONjunctions *Copulatives and disjunctives, with theſe four,* quam, niſi, præterquam, an, *do commonly couple like caſes in Nouns, and like moods and tenſes in Verbs*: as, Xenophon & Plato fuere æquales: *Xenophon and Plato were equals.* Petrus & Joannes precabantur & docebant in templo; *Peter and John did pray and preach in the Temple.*

2. *Sometimes they joyn divers caſes, and divers tenſes* as, Vixi Romæ & Venetiis; *I liv'd at Rome and Venice.*

Tibi

Tibi gratias ago, agámque dum vivo; *I give you thanks, and I will give you thanks whilſt I live.*

3. Cum, tum, *and* tum *doubled, couple like* Caſes; *as,* Amplectitur cùm eruditos omnes, tum imprimis Marcellum; *He embraceth all learned men, but eſpecially Marcellus.* Odit tum literas, tum virtutem, *He hateth both learning and vertue.*

Of Prepoſitions.

1. *SOmetime a Prepoſition is not expreſſed, but underſtood, and the Caſual word nevertheleſs put in the Ablative caſe: as,* Habeo te loco parentis, *i. e.* in loco. *I eſteem you inſtead of a father.*

2. *A Verb compounded with a Prepoſition, ſometimes requires the caſe of the Prepoſition that it is compounded with all; as,* Prætereo te inſalutatum; *I paſs by thee unſaluted.* Decedo magiſtratu, *I go out of my office.*

Of Interjections.

1. O *An Interjection of Exclamation, requires a Nominative, Accuſative, and Vocative caſe: as,* ô feſtus dies! *O gladſom day!* ô fortunatus agricolas! *O happy husbandmen!* ô formoſe puer! *O fair boy!*

2. Hei *and* Væ, a Dative; *as,* Vætibi, *Wo to thee.*

3. Prô proh, ah *and* vah, *an Accuſative, and a Vocative: as,* Prô fidem! *O the faith!*

4. Hem *and* Apage *an Accuſative: as,* hem aſtutias! *Fie upon craft.* Apage iſtiuſmodi ſalutem: *Away with ſuch complements.*

5. Heu, *a Nominative, Dative, and Accuſative:* Heu pietas! *Alas the godlineſs!* Heu ſtirpem inviſam! *Oh the hated ſtock!* heu miſero mihi! *alas for me poor man!*

6. *Interjections are often put abſolutely without a Caſe: as,* Quæ (malum!) Dementia? *What madneſs is this, with a miſchief. And ſometimes they are underſtood: as,* Facinus indignum! *for,* ô facinus indignum! *O the baſe prank!*

A Brief Explanation of the Rules in *Propria quæ Maribus*, and *Quæ Genus*, concerning *Nouns*, and of *As in Præsenti*, concerning *Verbs*: The *Declining* and *Conjugating* whereof, the young Scholar may learn in the *INDEX* following, where every word comprehended in those Rules is Alphabetically set down.

N. B. THE Rudiments *teach you that a word of the Masculine Gender is declined with this Article* Hic, *the Feminine with* Hæc, *the Neuter with* Hoc: *as*, Hic Vir, Hæc Mulier, Hoc Regnum: *But they give you not the reason, why it is of this or that Gender, but leave you to the Rules at* Propria quæ Maribus, &c. *The Use whereof is, to teach you to know what Gender a Noun is of, and the reason why it is so, and not otherwise.*

THE Rules at As in Præsenti, &c. *serve to tell you the Preterperfect Tenses, and the Supines of Verbs, which must be declined according to the the Examples of the* Four Conjugations *in the* Rudiments.

And as you learn in the Rudiments, *that there be two sorts of Nouns*, viz. Substantive *and* Adjectives;

jectives: *ſo according to the ſame method.* I. *You have Rules for* Subſtantives, *beginning at* Propria quæ Maribus, *&c.* II. *For* Adjectives, *beginning* at Adjectiva unam, *&c.*

Again, as in the Rudiments, a Noun Subſtantive is either Proper, *or* Common: *ſo* I. *You have Rules for Proper Names, beginning at* Propria quæ maribus, *&c.* II. *For Common, beginning at* Appellativa arborum.

Proper Names are either { *Maſculine, or Feminine.*

Propria quæ maribus, &c. that is,

Proper Names that belong to the male-kind, are of the Maſculine Gender: and they are of Five *ſorts.* I. *The names of Heatheniſh Gods; as* Mars, Bacchus, Apollo. II. *Of Men*; as Cato, Virgilius. III. *Of Rivers*; *as* Tibris, Orontes. IV. *Of Months*; *as* October. V. *Of Winds*; *as* Libs, notus, Auſter.

Propria fœmineum, &c. that is,

Proper Names, which belong to the Female-kind, are of the Feminine Gender: and they are of Five *ſorts.* I. *Of Heatheniſh Goddeſſes*; *as* Juno, Venus. II. *Of Women*; *as* Anna, Philotis. III. *Of Cities, as* Elis, Opus. IV. *Of Countries*; *as* Græcia, Perſis. V. *Of Iſlands*; *as* Creta, Britannia, Cyprus.

Some names of Cities are excepted; *as* Agragas, *Maſc.* Argos, Tybur, Præneste, *Neut. and* Anxur, *both Maſc. and Neut.*

Appellativa arborum, &c. that is,

The Common names of Trees are of the Feminine Gender; *as* Alnus, cupreſſus, cedrus. *Except* Pinus *and* Oleaſter *of the Maſc.* and filer, ſuber, thus, robur *and* acer *of the Neut.*

Sunt

Sunt etiam volucrum, &c. that is,

1. *The Common Names of Birds*: 2 *wild Beasts*: 3 *and Fishes are of the Epicene Gender*; *as*, Passer, hirundo, tigris, vulpes, ostrea, cetus.

Omne quod exit in um, *&c.* that is,

All Nouns that end in u m, *whether Greek or Latin, proper or common, and a Noun undeclined, are of the Neuter Gender*: *as* Londinum, Eboracum, regnum, *except proper Names of Women, according to the Rule of* Despauterius.

Um *neutrum ponas, hominum si propria tollas.*

N. B. *The Genders of Nouns are better known by the Genitive case, according to the three* Special Rules.

There be Three Special Rules; thus distinguished.

I. Prima non crescit omninò; *that is, The first doth not encrease at all.*

II. Secunda crescit acutè; *that is, The second encreases Long.*

III. Tertia crescit graviter; *that is, The third encreaseth Short.*

I. Special Rule.

Nomen non crescens, &c that is,

A *Noun that doth not encrease in the Genitive case, is of the Feminine Gender*: *as*, Caro carnis, nubes nubis, capra capræ.

N. B. Non crescente in Genitivo, est, pares habere syllabas in Nominativo ac in Genitivo, *i. e. Not to encrease, is to have like syllables in the Nominative and the Genitive*; *as*, caro carnis.

Crescere

Creſcere eſt plures habere ſyllabas in Genitivo quàm in Nominativo: *i. e. To encreaſe, is to have more Syllables in the Genitive than in the Nominative*; *as*, pietas pietatis.

Maſcula nomina in a, &c. *i. e.*

1. *Nouns in* a, *ſignifying the Offices of men, are excepted from the firſt Special Rule, though they do not encreaſe, and are Maſculine*; *as*, Scriba, aſſecla, &c

2. *Nouns ending in* a, *which are derived of* Greek *Nouns of the firſt Declenſion, ending in* as, *or* es; *as* Satrapas, ſatrapa; athletes, athleta.

3. *Likewiſe theſe words, not encreaſing, are of the Maſculine Gender*: *as*, Verres, natalis, aqualis; *words compounded of* As, *as* centuſſis: lienis, orbis, &c.

4. *Words ending in* er, *in* os *and* us, *not encreaſing, are of the Maſculine gender*; *as*, Venter, logos, annus, *Except* Mater, humus, domus, colus, ficus, acus, porticus, ſocrus, nurus, manus, idus, anus, vannus, *and* Greek *words, which change* os *in* Greek, *into* us *in* Latin; *as* papyrus, antidotus, &c.

Neutrum nomen in e, &c. *i. e.*

Nouns that end in e, *making* is *in the Genitive Caſe*: *Nouns that end in* on *or* um, *not encreaſing*; *as*, Mare, rete, barbiton ovum; *likewiſe* Hippomanes, cacoethes, virus, pelagus, *are of the Neuter Gender. But* Vulgus *is of the Maſculine and Neuter.*

Incerti generis, &c. *i. e.*

Theſe words not encreaſing, are of the doubtful Gender; *as* Talpa, dama, canalis, &c.

Compo-

Compoſitum à Verbo, &c. *i. e.*

A Noun ending in a, *compounded of a Verb, and not increaſing, is of the Common of two*; *as* Grajugen, agricola, advena: *and ſo likewiſe* Senex, auriga, &c.

II. Special Rule.

Nomen creſcentis penultima ſi Genitivi Syllaba acuta ſonat, &c. *i. e.*

A *Noun whoſe laſt Syllable but one encreaſeth long in the Genitive Caſe, is of the Feminine Gender.*

N. B. Acute creſcere, eſt penultimam acúere vel levare, vel attollere in pronunciando: *i. e. To encreaſe long, is to lift up the laſt Syllable but one in pronouncing, or to pronounce it ſharp*: *as* virtus virtutis, pietas pietatis.

Maſcula dicuntur monoſyllaba, &c. *i. e.*

1. *Theſe Nouns of one ſyllable, encreaſing long, are of the Maſculine Gender*; *as* Sal, ſol, &c.

2. *Nouns of many ſyllables, ending in* n; *as* Arcanan, lichen. delphin.

3. *Nouns ending in* o, *ſignifying a body*; *as* leo, curculeo, *and likewiſe* ſenio, ternio, ſermo.

4. *Nouns ending in* er, or, *and* os, *encreaſing long*; *as* Crater, conditor, heros.

So torrens, &c. *many ending in* dens: *as* bidens, *ſo all other Nouns in that Rule, except* Syren, mulier, ſoror, uxor, *which are of the Feminine Gender. But* mulier, *belongs to the Third Special Rule, becauſe it encreaſes ſhort.*

Sunt neutralia & hæc monoſyllaba, &c. that is,

Theſe Nouns encreaſing long are of the Neuter Gender; *as* mel, fel, &c.—*and Nouns of more ſyllables, which*

end

end in al *and* ar : *as* capital, laquear. Halec *is of the Feminine and Neuter in the Singular number, and of the Feminine only in the Plural*

Sunt dubia hæc Python, &c. that is,

These Nouns encreasing long, are of the doubtful Gender: Python, Scrobs, *&c.*

Sunt Commune parens, &c. that is,

These Nouns encreasing long, are of the Common of two Genders: as parens, &c.

III. Special Rule.

Nomen crescentis penultima si Genitivi: Sit Gravis, &c. that is,

A *Noun, whose last Syllable but one encreaseth short in the Genitive, is of the Masculine Gender.*

N. B. Crescere graviter, est deprimere penultimam in pronunciando. *i. e. To encrease short (or flat) is to press down the last Syllable save One in pronouncing;* as Sanguis Sanguinis.

Feminei generis sit hyperdissyllabon, &c. that is,

Nouns of more than two Syllables ending in do, *making* dinis *in the Genitive Case, and in* go, *making* ginis, *encreasing short, are of the Feminine Gender;* as dulcedo —dinis, campo—ginis, *so likewise* virgo, *&c.*

2. Greek *words which end in* as, *or* is; *as,* Lampas, iaspis: *so* cassis, cuspis, pecus, udis: forfex, *&c.*

Jungenda his mulier, *propria si classe locabis. Est neutrale genus*, &c. that is,

Nouns signifying a thing without life, encreasing short, and ending either in a, en, ar, ur, us, *or* pur, *are the Neuter Gender;* as Problema, omen, jubar, jecur, onus, occiput; *yet* pecten *and* furfur, *are Masculines.*

So like if cadaver, *and the rest in that Rule.*

Sunt

Sunt dubii generis, &c. that is,

These Nouns encreasing short, are of the doubtful gender; as cardo, &c.

Communis generis sunt ista, &c. that is,

These Nouns encreasing short, are of the Common of two, as vigil, pugil, &c.

Rules for Adjectives.

Adjectiva unam, &c. that is,

Adjectives that have but one Termination are of all three Genders; as hic, hæc, & hoc Felix, audax.

Sub gemine si voce cadunt, &c. *i. e.*

If Adjectives have two Terminations, the first Termination is the Common of two, the second the Neuter; as Hic & hæc omnis, & hoc omne.

At si tres variant voces, &c. *i. e.*

If an Adjective have three Terminations, the first is the Masculine Gender, the second the Feminine, the third the Neuter; as bonus,--na,--num.

At sunt quæ flexu, &c.. *i. e.*

There are words, which are Adjectives by nature and use, and yet are declined like Substantives with two Articles; as pauper, puber, &c. *though some of them are found in the Neuter Gender.*

Hæc proprium quendam, &c. *i. e.*

These Adjectives have a peculiar manner of declining, differing from the common form; as campester, volucer, &c.——*See them severally in the* Index.

Qui

Quæ Genus Explained.

Quæ genus aut flexum, &c. *i. e.*

HEteroclites [*i. e. words of another manner of declining, or words declined otherwiſe than the ordinary manner*] *are of three ſorts.*

I. Variantia genus aut flexum, *i. e. ſuch as vary their Gender, or Declenſion.*

II. Defectiva, *i. e. Such as wants ſome Caſe or Number.*

III. Redundantia, *i. e. Such as abound, or have overmuch.*

I. VARIANTIA GENUS.

Hæc genus ac partim, &c. *i. e.*

Theſe two words Pergamus *and* Supellex, *are Feminine ſingular, Neuter plural.*

Dat. prior his numerus, &c. *i. e.*

Theſe words, Raſtrum, frænum, filum, *and* capiſtrum, *are of the Neuter Gender in the ſingular Number and Maſc. and Neut. plural.*

But Cœlum *and* Argos *are Neuter in the ſingular, Maſculine only in the plural.*

Nundinum, epulum, *and* Balneum, *are Neuters in the ſingular Number, Feminines only in the plural; but Juvenal hath* Balnea.

Hæ.

Hæc maribus dantur, &c, that is,

These Nouns are masculines singular, neuter plural; as Mænalus, Dindymus, Ismarus, Tartarus, Taygetus, Tænarus, Massicus, Gargarus.

But Sibilus, locus, jocus, *and* Avernus, *are masculines in the singular, masculines and neuters in the plural.*

II. DEFECTIVA.

Quæ nullum variant casum, &c. that is,

These words are Aptotes, *which vary or change no case*; as, fas, nil, nihil, instar, *also many ending in* u, *or* i; as cornu, genu, gummi, frugi, *so likewise* Tempe *of the plural number undeclined*: *so* tot *and* quot, *and all numbers from three to an hundred*; as quatuor, quinque, sex, &c.

Estque Monoptoton, &c, that is,

These words are Monoptotes, *which have but one case only*; as noctu, natu, jussu, injussu, astu, permissu. *But* aitus, *is read in the plural, and* inficias *only in the Accusative case plural.*

Sunt Diptota, &c. that is,

These words are Diptotes, *which are declined with two cases only*; as fors, forte, sponte, sponte, plus, pluris, repetundarum repetundis, jugeris jugere, verberis verbere, suppetiæ suppetias, tantundem tantidem, impetis impete: *Whereof four have the plural number in all cases, viz.* Verberis, vicem, plus, *and* jugere.

Tres quibus inflectis casus, &c. that is,

These words are Triptotes, *which are declined in three like cases only*; as Precis, precem, prece; opis, opem,

opem, ope. *But* frugis *and* ditionis *seem to want the Nominative case.* Vis *wants only the Dative case singular. But all have the plural number whole.*

Quæ referunt, &c. that is,

These Nouns want the Vocative case: viz. 1. *Relatives*; *as* qui. 2. *Interrogatives*; *as* ecquis? 3. *Distributives*; *as* nullus, neuter, omnis. 4. *Indefinites*; *as* quilibet, alter. 5. *All Pronouns, except four,* noster, nostras, meus *and* tu.

Propria cuncta notes, &c. that is,

All Proper names (because they signify but one, and no more) want the plural number; *as* Mars, Cato, &c. *and other things more comprehended in this distich, viz.*

1. Propria. 2. Virtutes. 3. Artes. 4. Pensa. 5. Ulda. 6. Figuræ. 7. Morbi. 8. Herbæ. 9. Vitia. 10 Ætates. 11. Frumenta. 12. Metalla.

as 1. Gulielmus, Thomas, 2. Prudentia, justitia. 3. Grammatica, Logica. 4. Piper. saccharum. 5. Aromatica. 6. Metaphora, Synecdoche. 7. Cephalagia, podagra. 8. Amaranthus, amaracus. 9. Delidia, avaritia. 10. juventus, senectus. 11. triticum. 12. aurum ferrum.

Hordea, farra, forum, &c. *i. e.*

These words of the Neuter Gender, have three like cases in the plural number, viz. *Nom. Accus. and Voc. as* Hordeum, far. forum, *&c.*

Hordea, farra, forum, mel mulsum, defruta, thusque,
Jus, mare, rus, vinumque, os—oris dans genitivo,
Tres tantum similes voces pluralia servant.

Heſperus & veſper, &c. *i. e.*

Theſe Maſculines ſingular want the plural: viz. Heſperus, veſper, pontus, limus, fimus, penus, ſanguis, æther, nemo.

Singula fœminei generis, &c. *i. e.*

Theſe Feminines ſingular want the plural; *as* pubes, ſalus, talio, indoles, *&c.*

But ſoboles *and* labes, *and all the words of the fifth Declenſion have three like caſes in the plural*, viz. *the Nom. Acc. Voc. Except* res, ſpecies, facies, acies *and* dies, *which have the plural whole.*

Nec licet his neutris, &c. *i. e.*

Theſe Neuters ſingular want the plural; *as* Delicium, ſenium, *&c.*

Maſcula ſunt tantum, &c. *i. e.*

Theſe Maſculines want the ſingular number; *as* Manes, majores, *&c.*

Hæc ſunt fœminei generis, &c. *i. e.*

Theſe Feminines want the ſingular number; *as* Exuviæ, phaleræ, *&c.*

Rarius hæc primo, &c. *i. e.*

Theſe Neuters want the ſingular number; *as* Mœnia, teſqua, *&c.*

III. Redundantia.

Hæc quaſi luxuriant, &c. *i. e.*

Theſe words have divers Terminations, Declining, and Gender; *as* clypeus, clypeum, *&c.*

Sed

Sed tibi præterea, &c. *i. e.*

Certain Greek *words from their Accusative Case create a new Nominative*; *as*

Panther—ēris: *Acc.* Panthēra: *Nom.* Panthēra, æ.
Crater—ēris: *Acc.* cratēra: *Nom.* cratēra, æ.
Cassis—īdis: *Acc.* cassida, *Nom.* cassida, æ.
Æther—ēris: *Acc.* æthera: *Nom.* æthēra, æ.

Vertitur his rectus &c. *i. e.*

These words vary the termination of the Nominative Case, but keep the same signification and gender; *as* Gibbus, i, *and* gibber——eris, *Masculine*, &c.

Hæc simul & quarti, &c. *i. e.*

These words are of the second and fourth Declension; *as* Laurus, i, *and* us, &c.

Et quæ luxuriant, &c. *i. e.*

There be many Adjectives redundant, *but especially those that are derived of these words*, Arma, jugum, &c. ——*as of* Arma, ōrum *cometh* inermis, a, um; *and* inermis, me. *Of* jugum, bijugus, a, um; *and* bijugis, e, multijugus, a, um; *and* multijugis, e. *Of* Nervus, i, enervus, a, um; and enervis, e. *Of* somnus, i, insomnus, a, um, *and* insomnis, e; *and* semisomnis; *and* us, a, um. *Of* clivus, i; acclivus, a, um; *and* acclivis, e, declivis, proclivis. *Of* animus, i, æquanimus, *and* æquanimis; exanimus, *and* exanimis; magnanimus, *and* is; pusillanimus, *and* is, unanimus, *and* is. *Of* limus, i, illimus, *and* illimis, sublimus, *and* sublimis. *Of* frenum, i, effrenus, *and* effrenis. *Of* Cera, sincerus. *Of* bacillum, imbecillus vel imbecillis.

As in Præsenti Explained.

As in Præsenti, &c. that is.

VErbs of the first *Conjugation*, having the Termination *As* in the Presente tense, makes *—avi* in the Preterperfect tense; as *no—nas, navi*; *vocito, æ, avi*: Except *lavo, as, avi* (not *levavi*) *juvo, as, vi*, &c.

Es in præsenti &c. that is,

Verbs of the second *Conjugation*, having *-es* in the Presente tense; makes *ui* in the Preterperfect tense; as *Nigreo, Nigres, nigrui*: Except *jubeo, es, jussi*, &c. and all other excepted in that Rule, for which look the *Index*.

Tertia præteritum, &c. that is,

Verbs of the third *Conjugation*, from their preterperfect tense according to the Termination of the presente tense; as,

Bo the termination in the presente tense, makes *Bi* in the Preterperfect tense; as *Lambo, bi*; except *scribo scripsi, nubo nupsi*, and *cumbo cubui*.

Co is made *ci*; as *vinco vici*; except *parco* which makes *peperci* and *parsi, dico dixi, duco duxi*.

Do

Do *is made* di ; *as* mando-di. *But* ſcindo *makes* ſcidi, findo fidi, fundo fudi, tundo tutudi, pendo pependi, tendo tetendi, pedo pepedi, cado cecidi, cædo cecidi, cedo ceſſi, vado vaſi, rado raſi, lædo læſi, ludo luſi, divido diviſi, trudo truſi, claudo clauſi, plaudo plauſi, rodo roſi.

Go *is made* xi ; *as* jungo junxi. *But if* r *be ſet before* go, *then it is made* ſi ; *as* ſpargo ſparſi. *But theſe words ending in* go *make* gi *as* lego legi, ago egi, tango tetigi, pungo punxi *and* pupugi, frango fregi, pango pegigi, pango pegi, pango panxi.

Ho *is made* xi ; *as* traho traxi, veho vexi.

Lo *is made* ui ; *as* colo colui. *But* pſallo *and* ſallo *make* ſalli, vello velli *and* vulſi, fallo fefelli, cello ceculi, pello pepuli.

Mo *is made* ui ; *as* vomo vomui. *But* emo *makes* emi, como compſi, promo prompſi, demo dempſi, ſumo ſumpſi, premo preſſi.

No *is made* vi ; *as* ſino ſivi. *Except* temno tempſi, ſterno ſtravi, ſperno ſprevi, cerno crevi, gigno genui, pono poſui, cano cecini.

Po *is made* pſi ; *as* ſcalpo ſcalpſi. *Except* rumpo rupi, ſtrepo ſtrepui, crepo crepui.

Quo *is made* qui ; *as* linquo liqui. *Except* coquo coxi.

Ro *is made* vi ; *as* ſero (pro planto & ſemino) ſevi, ſero (pro ordino) ſerui, vero verri & verſi, uro uſſi, gero geſſi, quæro quæſivi, tero trivi, curro cucurri.

So *makes* ſivi ; *as* accerſo accerſivi, arceſſo inceſſo, laceſſo, ſivi, capeſſo capeſſi, *and* capeſſivi, faceſſo faceſſi, viſo viſi : *but* pinſo ſui.

Sco *makes* vi ; *as* paſco pavi, poſco popoſci, diſco didici, quiniſco quexi.

To *is made* ti ; *as* verto verti. *But* ſiſto (pro facio ſtare)

ſtare) *makes* ſtiti, mitto miſi, peto, petivi (*Sync.* petii) ſterto, ſtertui, meto meſſui.

Ecto *makes* exi: *as* flecto, flexi, pecto, pexi *and* pexui, necto nexi *and* nexui.

Vo *makes* vi, *as* volvo, volvi, *except* vico vixi.

Xo *makes* ui, *as* nexo nexui, *and* texo texui.

Cio *makes* ci, *as* facio feci, jaceo jeci, *the old verb* lacio lexi, ſpecio ſpexi.

Dio *makes di*, *as* fodio fodi.

Gio *makes* gi, *as* fugio fugi.

Pio *makes* pi, *as* capio cepi, *except* cupio cupivi, rapio rapui, ſapio ſapui *and* ſapivi.

Rio *makes* ri, *as* pario peperi.

Tio *makes* ti, *as* quaſio quaſſi.

Uo *makes* ui, *as* ſtatuo ſtatui, pluo plui *or* pluvi, ſtruo ſtruxi, fluo fluxi.

Quarta dat is, ivi, &c. *i. e.*

VErbs of the fourth *Conjugation*, having *is* in the preſent tenſe, make *ivi* in the preterperfect tenſe: *as* ſcio, ſcis, ſcivi; *except* venio veni, cambio campſi, raucio rauſi, &c.

Præteritum dat idem, &c. *i. e.*

THe Compound Verb hath the ſame Preterperfect tenſe with the ſimple Verb; *as* doceo docui, edoceo edocui.

But the ſyllable which is doubled in the Preterperfect tenſe of the ſimple Verb, is not doubled in the Compound: *as* ſpondeo ſpopondi, reſpondeo reſpondi, *not* reſpopondi: *except* præcurro præcucurri, excurro excucurri, repugno repupugi *and* repunxi, *and the Compound of* Do, diſco, ſto, *and* poſco; *as* peſſundo peſſundedi, dediſco dedidici, perſto, perſtiti, depoſco depopoſci.

When Plico *is compounded with* ſub *or a* Noun, *it makes*

makes avi, *as* ſupplico ſupplicavi, multiplico avi. *But* applico, complico, replico, *and* explico *make* ui *or* avi.

Though Oleo *make* olui, *yet the compounds thereof will rather make* olevi; *but* redoleo *makes* redolui, *and* subole[illegible] subolui.

The compounds of Pungo *make* punxi, *as* compungo, diſpungo, expungo, interpungo, *only* repungo *makes* repupugi *and* repunxi.

The compounds of Do, *when they are of the third Conjugation, make* didi, *not* dedi, *as* addo addidi, credo credidi, *&c.—only* abſcondo *makes* abſcondi.

The compounds of Sto *make* ſtiti, *as* conſto, as, conſtiti, obſto, as, ſtiti, præſto, as, ſtiti, &c.

Verba hæc ſimplicia, &c. that is,

THeſe Verbs damno, lacto, &c. if they be compounded change their firſt vowel into e, *as* damno condemno, lacto illecto, ſacro conſecro, fallo refello, arceo coerceo, tracto detrecto, fatiſcor defetiſcor, partio impertio, carpo decerpo, patro perpetro, ſcando aſcendo, deſcendo, ſpargo inſpergo, pario comperio comperi, reperio reperi, aperio aperui, operio operui.

The compounds of Paſco *keep the Preterperfect tenſe of the ſimple Verb: as* epaſco, depaſco: *except* compeſco, ui, *and* diſpeſco, ui.

Hæc habeo, lateo, &c. that is,

THeſe Verbs compounded change the firſt vowel into i, *as* habeo inhibeo cohibeo (*except* poſthabeo *and* antehabeo,) lateo deliteo: ſalio inſilio, deſilio, reſilio: ſtatuo conſtituo, reſtituo: cado occido, recido: lædo illido, collido: pango, pegi, compingo, impingo: cano concino: quæro inquiro: cædo incido,

concido, tango contingo, egeo indigeo, teneo contineo, detineo, retineo, taceo conticeo, reticeo, ſapio incipio, diſſipio, rapio eripio, corripio.

2. *The compounds of* Cano *make the Preterperfect tenſe in* ui; *as* concino concinui.

3. *The compounds of* Placeo *change the firſt vowel into* i. *Except* complaceo *and* perplaceo.

4. *Theſe four compounds of* pango pegi, *change not the firſt vowel*; *as* Depango, oppango, circumpango, repango.

5. *Theſe four compounds of* Maneo manſi, *change not the firſt vowel into* i, *and form their Preterperfect tenſe in* minui; *as* præmineo præminui, emineo eminui, promineo prominui, immineo imminui. *Other Compounds of* maneo *keep the form of the ſimple Verb*; *as* permaneo permanſi, remaneo remanſi.

6. *The compounds of* Scalpo, calco, ſalto, *change* a, *into* u; *as* exculpo, inculco, reſulto.

7. *The compounds of* claudo, quatio, lavo, *caſt away* a; *as* occludo, excludo, percutio, excutio: proluo, diluo.

Hæc ſi componas, &c. that is,

These Verbs, Ago, emo, ſedeo, &c. *being compounded change the firſt vowel of the Preſent tenſe into* i, *but not of the Preterperfect tenſe*; *as of* Ago egi, exigo -egi, *of* emo, emi, redimo redimi, *of* ſedeo, ſedi, conſideo -edi, *of* rego, arrigo, corrigo, dirigo, erigo -rexi, *of* frango, confringo, refringo -egi, *of* capio cepi, incipio -epi, concipio -epi, *of* jacio jeci, conjicio -eci, *of* lacio lexi, allicio -exi, *of* ſpecio ſpexi, deſpicio -exi, *of* premo preſſi, opprimo oppreſſi.

But Perago *and* ſatago, *are declined like the ſimple Verb* ago.

Dego *and* cogo, *compounded of* ago, *and* pergo *and* ſurgo *compounded of* rego, *caſt away the middle ſyllable, and for* deago *and* coago, *we ſay*, dego *and* cogo-egi, *for* perrego *and* ſurrego, *we ſay*, pergo *and* ſurgo, perrexi *and* ſurrexi.

Facio *compounded with a Prepoſition, changes the firſt vowel into* i, *otherwiſe not*; *as* afficio, conficio, deficio, efficio, inficio, interficio, officio, perficio, præficio, proficio, reficio; *but* benefacio, malefacio, olfacio, calfacio, &c.

Lego, *compounded with* re, per, præ, ſub, trans, *keeps* e, *in the preſent tenſe*; *as* relego, perlego, prælego, ſublego, tranſlego; *the reſt of the compounds of* lego *change the firſt vowel into* i; *as* colligo, deligo, eligo, diligo, intelligo, negligo, ſeligo, *whereof* diligo, intelligo, *and* negligo *make* lexi, *the reſt* legi.

Nunc ex præterito, &c. *i. e.*

THe *Supine is formed of the Preterperfect tenſe, by changing the termination into the termination of the Supine*; *as*

Bi *the termination in the Preterperfect tenſe makes* tum *in the Supine*; *as of* bibo bibi, *the Supine is* bibitum.

Ci *is made* ctum; *as* Vinco vici victum, ico ici ictum, facio feci factum, jacio jeci jactum.

Di *is made* ſum; *as* video vidi viſum, *and ſome double* ſſ; *as* pando pandi paſſum, ſedeo ſedi ſeſſum, ſcindo ſcidi ſciſſum, findo fidi fiſſum, fodio fodi foſſum.

N. B. *But the ſyllable which is doubled in the Preterperfect tenſe, is not doubled in the Supine*; *as* Tondeo totondi tonſum, cædo cæcidi cæſum, cado cecidi caſum, tendo tetendi tenſum *and* tentum, tundo tutudi tunſum, pedo pepidi peditum, do dedi datum.

Gi *is made* ctum: *as* Lego legi lectum, pango, pegi *and* pepigi pactum, frango fregi fractum, tango tetigi tactum, ago egi actum, pungo pupugi punctum, fugio fugi fugitum.

Li *is made* ſum; *as* ſallo ſalli ſalſum, pello pepuli pulſum, cello ceculi culſum, fallo fefelli falſum, vello velli *and* vulſi vulſum, fero tuli latum.

Mi, ni, pi, qui *are made* tum; *as* emo emi emptum, venio veni ventum, cano cecini cantum, capio cepi captum, cœpio cœpi cœptum, rumpo rupi ruptum, linquo liqui lictum.

Ri *is made* ſum: *as* verro verri verſum, pario peperi partum.

Si *is madi* ſum: *as* Viſo viſi viſum, mitto miſi miſſum, ſed fulcio fulſi fultum, haurio hauſi hauſtum, ſarcio ſarſi ſartum, farcio farſi fartum, uro uſſi uſtum, gero geſſi geſtum, torqueo torſi tortum & torſum, indulgeo indulſi indultum & indulſum.

Pſi *is made* tum: *as* Scribo ſcripſi ſcriptum, cambio campſi campſum.

Ti *is made* tum, *as* Sto ſteti ſtatum, ſiſto ſtiti ſtatum, Verto verti verſum.

Vi *is made* tum, *as* flo flavi flatum, paſco pavi paſtum, lavo lavi lotum, lautum *and* levatum, poto potavi potum *and* potatum, faveo favi fautum, caveo cavi cautum, ſero ſevi ſatum, lino lini livi litum, ſolvo ſolvi ſolutum; volvo volvi volutum, ſingultio ſingultivi ſingultum, veneo venivi venum, ſepelio ſepelivi ſepultum.

Ui *makes* itum; *as* domo domui domitum, ruo rui ruitum, *except* exuo exui exutum, induo indui indutum, ſeco ſecui ſectum, neco necui nectum, frico fricui frictum, miſceo miſcui miſtum, amicio amicui amictum, torreo torrui toſtum, doceo docui doctum, teneo tenui tentum, conſulo conſului conſultum, alo alui alitum *and* altum, ſalio ſalui ſaltum,

colo

colo colui cultum, occulo occului occultum, pinso pinsui pistum, rapio rapui raptum, sero serui sertum, texo texui textum.

But these Verbs change ui *into* sum: *as* Censeo censui censum, cello cellui celsum, meto messui messum, nexo nexui nexum, pexo pexui pexum, pateo patui passum, careo carui cassum *and* caritum.

Xi *is made* ctum: *as* vincio vinxi vinctum, *but five cast away* n: *as* fingo finxi fictum, mingo minxi mictum, pingo pinxi pictum, stringo strinxi strictum, ringo rinxi rictum.

These four Verbs make xum, *viz.* Flecto flexi flexum, plecto plexi plexum, figo fixi fixum, fluo fluxi fluxum.

Compositum ut simplex, &c. *that is,*

The Supine of the compound Verb is formed as the Supine of the simple Verb: *as* Voco vocavi atum, *so* invoco invocavi invocatum: doceo docui doctum: edoceo edocui edoctum.

Yet some compound Supines have not the same Syllable which the simple have: *for of* tundo tutudi tunsum, *the compounds make* tusum: *as* contundo contudi contusum, pertundo pertudi pertusum: *of* ruo rui ruitum, *the compounds make* rutum: *as*, corruo corrui corrutum, eruo erui erutum, *of* salio salui saltum, *the compounds make* sultum: *as*, insiluo insilui insultum, *of* sero sevi satum, *the compounds make* situm: *as* insero insevi insitum, consero consevi consitum.

These Supines captum, factum, &c. *change* a *into* e, *when they are compounded*: *as of* capio cepi captum, incipio incepi inceptum, recipio recepi receptum, *of* facio feci factum, inficio infeci infectum: *of* jacio jeci jactum, ejicio ejeci ejectum, &c. *of* rapio rapui raptum, eripio eripui ereptum, *of* cano cecini cantum,

cantum, concino concinui concentum: of pario peperi partum, comperio comperi compertum of ſpargo ſparſi ſparſum, conſpergo conſperſi conſperſum: of carpo carpſi carptum, decerpo decerpſi decerptum, of farcio farſi fartum, infercio inferſi infertum.

The compounds of edo, *make* eſum *in the Supine, not* eſtum, *as* exedo exedi, exeſum, exeſu: *but* comedo comedi, *makes both* comeſtum *and* comeſum.

The compounds of Noſco *make* notum *in the Supine:* as pernoſco pernovi pernotum: *But* cognoſco cognovi *makes* cognitum: *and* agnoſco agnovi agnitum.

Verba in Or *admittunt*, &c. that is,

VErbs paſſives in Or, do form their Preterperfect tenſe of the latter Supine Active, by changing u *into* us, *and adding* ſum *vel* fui: *as of* Lectu, *is made* Lectus ſum *vel* ſui.

But Verbs deponents, and Verbs Common, do form a preterperfect tenſe of themſelves, becauſe they have no Verb Active, of whoſe Supine they might be formed: *as* Labor lapſus, patior paſſus, compatior compaſſus, &c.

Præteritum activa, &c. that is,

THeſe Verbs have a Preterperfect tenſe both of the Active and Paſſive voice; *as* Cœno, cœnavi, & cœnatus ſum, juro juravi & juratus ſum, poto potavi & potus ſum, titubo titubavi & titubatus ſum, careo carui & caſſus ſum, prandeo prandi & pranſus ſum, pateo patui & paſſus ſum, placeo placui & placitus ſum, ſueſco ſuevi & ſuetus ſum, veneo venivi & venditus ſum, nubo nupſi & nupta ſum (*not* nuptus, *becauſe it is only proper to a Woman; for a man is ſaid* ducere uxorem) mereor merui &

& meritus sum, libet libuit & libitum est vel fuit, licet licuit licitum est vel fuit, tædet tæduit & pertæsum est vel fuit, pudet puduit & puditum est vel fuit, piget piguit & pigitum est vel fuit.

Neutro passivum, &c. *i. e.*

VErbs Neuter-passives (*i. e.* Verbs that have an Active termination in the present tense) form their Preterperfect tense like a Verb Passive; *as* gaudeo gavisus sum, fido fisus sum, audeo ausos sum, fio fis factus sum, soleo solitus sum, mœreo mœstus sum. *But* Phocas (*the Grammarian*) *saith*, mœstus *is a Noun Adjective.*

Quædam præteritum Verba, &c. *i. e.*

SOme Verbs have no Preterperfect tense of their own, but borrow it of others, *viz.*

Inceptives in *sco*, standing for their Primitive, borrow their Preterperfect tense of that Primitive, for which they stand; *as* tepesco tepui *of* tepeo, ferveſco fervi *of* ferveo.

So likewise cerno cernis vidi *of* video; quatio is, concussi *of* concutio, ferio is percussi *of* percutio, meio is minxi *of* mingo, fido is fedi *of* fedeo, tollo is sustuli *of* suffero, sum es fui *of* fuo, fero fers tuli *of* tulo, * Sisto is steti *of* sto, furo is insanivi *of* insanio, Vescor eris vel ere, passus sum *of* pascor, medeor eris vel ere, medicatus sum *of* medicor, liquor eris vel ere, liquefactus sum *of* liqueſio, reminiscor eris vel ere, recordatus sum *of* recordor.

* Sisto is steti statum, pro stare *verb. neut.*
Sisto is stiti statum, pro facio stare *active.*

Præteritum fugiunt, &c.

THese words want their preterperfect tense; *as* vergo, ambigo, glisco, latisco, polleo, nideo.

2. Verbs

2 *Verbs inceptives*; *as*, pueraſco, ſeneſco, dieſco, adveſperaſco.

3. *All Paſſives whoſe Actives want the Supine*; *as* metuor, timeor.

4. *All Meditives which ſignify deſire*; *as* ſcripturio. *Except* parturio *and* eſurio, *which makes* parturivi *and* eſurivi.

Hæc raro aut nunquam, &c. *i. e.*

These Verbs ſeldom or never have their Supines, viz. Lambo, mico, rudo, ſcabo, parco, diſpeſco, poſco, diſco, compeſco, quiniſco, dego, ango, ſugo, lingo, mingo, ſatago, ſpallo, volo, nolo, malo, tremo, ſtrideo, ſtrido, flaveo, liveo, aveo, paveo, conniveo, ferveo.

2. *The compounds of* Nuo; *as* annuo, abnuo, innuo, renuo.

3. *The compounds of* Cado; *as* accido, concido, decedo, excido, incido, intercido, procido. *Except* occido *which makes* occaſum, *and* recido *which makes* recaſum.

4. *Likewiſe*, Reſpuo, linquo, luo, metuo, cluo, frigeo, calvo, ſterto, timeo, luceo, *and* arceo, *the compounds whereof make* ercitum; *as* coerceo, es, ui, itum, exerceo, es, ui, itum.

5. *So the compounds of* Gruo; *as* congruo, ingruo.

6. *And generally all Verbs Neuter of the ſecond Conjugation, whoſe Preterperfect tenſe ends in* ui, *except theſe following*, Oleo, doleo, placeo, taceo, pareo, careo, noceo, pateo, lateo, valeo, *and* calco, *for theſe have the Supines*,

An INDEX *of the* Nouns *in* Propria quæ Maribus, *and* Quæ Genus; *and of the* Verbs *in* As in præsenti; *with their* Interpretation, Declenſion, *and* Conjugation, *placed Alphabetically, for the benefit of young Beginners.*

ABdo, is, didi, ere, endi, o, um, ditum, u, ens, iturus *to hide, of* ab *and* do.

Abſcondo is, i, ere, endi, o, um, ſum, ſu, *vel* itum tu, ens, ſurus, & iturus, *to hide, of* abs *and* condo.

Abyſſus, i, 2. *f. a bottomleſs pit.*

Acarnan, anis, 3. *m. one of* Acarnania *in Greece.*

Accerſo is, ivi, ere, endi, o, um, itum, u, ens, iturus, *to go to call, of* Accio.

Acer—aceris, 3. *neut. a maple.*

Acer, *m.* acris, *f. &* acre, *n. or* hic & hæc acris & hoc acre. *Sharp, cruel, ſwift, valiant, diligent, circumſpect.*

Acies, iei, 5. *f. an edge.*

Acus, us, ui, 4. *f. a needle.*

Adamas—antis. 3. *m. an adamant.*

Addo, is, addidi, addere, addendi, do, dum, additum, tu, dens, diturus, *to add. comp. of* ad *and* do.

Adeps, ipis, 3. *dub. fatneſs.*

Adipiſcor, eris, adeptus, endi, o, um, adeptum, u, adipiſcens, urus, *dep. to get or obtain, of* ad *and the old verb* apiſcor.

Adoleſcens, entis, 3. *com. d. a young man or woman.*

Ador, oris, 3. *n. wheat.*

Advena, æ, 1. *com. a ſtranger, of* ad *and* venio.

Æquor, oris, 3. *neut. the Sea, or a Plain.*

Æs, eris, 3. *neut. braſs, copper.*

Æther, eris, 3. *m. the skie, in accuſ.* ætherem *or* æthera.

Æthera, æ, 1. *f. the skie, a new nom. caſe made of the Ac.* æthera.

Affinis, is, 3. *com. a kinſman or kinſ-woman by marriage.*

Agnoſco, is, agnovi, ere, endi, o, um, agnitum, tu, ens, iturus, *to acknowledge, of* ad *and* noſco.

Ago, is, egi, agere, endi, o, um, actum, u, agens, acturus, *to do.*

Agragas, antis 3. *m. a Town in Sicily.*

Agricola,

Agricola æ, 1 *com. an husbandman, of* ager *a field, and* colo *to till.*

Alacer, *m.* alacris, *f. and* alacre *neut. Or* hic & hæc alacris & hoc alacre, *merry, chearful.*

Ales itis, 3. *com. a bird, any great winged fowl, of* ala.

Ales itis, *Adj. com. gen. swift having wings.*

Alnus i, 2. *f. an Alder tree.*

Alo is, alui, alere, endi, o, um, tum, tu, *and* altum, tu, alens, aliturus, & alturus, *to nourish.*

Alter a um, *gen.* alterius. *dat.* alteri *another.*

Alvus i, 2. *f. the belly, or paunch.*

Amazon onis, 3. *f. a warlike woman of Scythia.*

Ambigo is, *præt. car.* ambigere, endi, o, um, *Sup. car.* ambigens, *to be in doubt, compounded of* am *and* ago.

Amicio is cui, (*seldom* amicivi) ire, amiciendi, o um, amictum, u, iens, icturus, *to cloath.*

Amnis is, 3. *m. a River.*

Anas atis, 3. *dub. a duck, or a drake.*

Ango is, anxi, angere, endi, o, um, (*Sup. car.*) angens, *to vex or trouble.*

Anguis is, 3. *m. a snake.*

Animus, i, 2. *m. the mind.*

Anna æ, 1. *f. Anne.*

Annuo, is, annui, ere, endi, o, um, (*Sup. caret.*) annuens, *to grant,* ex ad & nuo; proprie est natui *i.e.* capitis signo, assentior.

Annus i, 2. *m. a year.*

Antes ium, 3. *m. Sing. car. the uttermost ranks of vines, or a Buttress.*

Antidotus i, 2. *f. an Antidote or Medicine to expel poyson.*

Antix arum, 1. *f. Sing. car. womens fore clocks.*

Antistes itis, 3. *c. a prelate, one that standeth or goeth before other, a Ruler.*

Anus us, 4. *f. an old woman.*

Anxur uris, 3. *m. & n. a town in Italy, now called Tarentine.*

Aperio, is, erui, aperire, endi, o; um, apertum, tu, aperiens, aperturus, *to open, or to shew, comp. of* ad & pario.

Apis is, 3. *f. a Bee.*

Apes is, 3. *f. a Bee.*

Apiscor, eris, aptus sum, *to get, an old verb out of use, from whence comes* adipiscor.

Apollo, Apollonis, 3. *m. the god of wiſdom.*
Appendix icis, 3. *f. a penthouſe, or addition.*
Applico, as, applicui, & applicavi, care: andi o um, atum tu, & itum u, ans aturus, & iturus, *to apply: of* ad & plico.
Aptoton i, 2 *n. a noun having no variation of terminations or caſes.*
Aqualis is, 3 *m. an Ewer, or Laver.*
Arbor oris, 3 *f. a tree.*
Arbos oris, 3 *f. a tree.*
Arceo, es, arcu', arcere, endi do dum: (*Sup. caret.*) arcens, *to keep away: or keep back, to hinder: but the compounds make* ercitum *in the Supines, as* exerceo, & coerceo.
Arceſſo, is, ivi, ere, endi, o um, itum tu, ens, iturus, *to call, or to accuſe.*
Arcas adis, 3 *m. an Arcadian.*
Arctus i, 2 *f. a ſign called the Bear.*
Ardeo, es, arſi, ardere, endi do dum, arſum ſu, ar- ens, arſurus, *to burn, or to be hot.*
Argos gis, 2 *n. in the Plur. Numb.* hi, Argi, orum, *a town in Peloponneſus.*
Arma orum, 2 *n. Sing. car. weapons.*
Aruſpex icis, 3 *co. a ſoothſayer.*
As aſſis, i, 3 *m. a pound or* 12 *ounces.*
Aſſecla æ, 1 *m. a page.*
Athamas antis, 3 *maſc. Athamas king of Thebes.*
Aſtu *by craft* ab 4. decl. m.
Aſtus ûs, *craft.*
Athenæ arum, 1 *f. Athens: only plural.*
Athleta, & athletes æ. 1 *maſc. a champion, or Wraſtler.*
Atomus i, 2 *dub. a mote in the Sun.*
Auceps ùpis, 3 *a fowler.*
Audax acis, *adj.* hic, hæc, hoc, *bold.*
Audeo, es, auſas ſum vel fui, audere endi do um, auſum u, audens, auſurus, *to be bold.*
Aveo es, (*caret. præt.*) avere avendi o um, (*Sup. caret.*) avens, *to covet.*
Augeo es, auxi, augere, endi do um, auctum, tu, augens, auctus, *to encreaſe.*
Avernus i, 2 *m. and in the Plur.* Averna, Averno- rum,

rum, *n. a lake in Campania, dedicated to* Pluto, *thought to be the gate to Hell.*

Augur uris, 3. *com. a ſoothſayer.*

Auguria æ, 1. *com. a carter or car-man.*

Auſter, i, 2. *m. the ſouth-wind.*

Autor, oris, 3. *m. & f. an Author.*

Axis, is, 3. *maſc. an axle-tree.*

B

BAcchanalia, ium, & orum 2 *or* 3. *n. feaſts dedicated to* Bacchus. *Sing. caret.*

Bacchar, aris, 3. *f. an herb called our Ladies gloves.*

Bacchus, i, 2. *m. the God of Wine.*

Bacillum, i, 3. *neut. a little ſtaff.*

Bacillus, i, 2. *maſc. a ſtaff.*

Baculum, i, 2. *neut. a ſtaff.*

Baculus, i, 2. *maſc. a ſtaff.*

Balneum, i, 2. *n. a bath. In the Plural it makes* Balnea, orum: *neut.* & Balneæ arum. *fam.*

Barathrum, barathri, 2. *n. a place taken for Hell.*

Barbiton, i, 2. *n. a Lute or any muſical inſtrument.*

Bellaria, iorum, 2. *neut. juncates, Sing. caret.*

Bes, beſſis, 3. *maſc. eight ounces.*

Bibo, is, bibi, bibere, endi, do, dum, bibitum, tu, bibens, bibiturus, *to drink.*

Bidens, entis, 3. *m.* pro inſtrumento, *a fork with two teeth, or grains.*

Bidens, entis, 3. *f* pro ove *a ſheep of two years, or which hath two teeth longer than the reſt.*

Bifrons, ontis, 3. *com. that hath two faces or foreheads.*

Bilis, is, 3. *f. choler, melancholy, Plur. caret.*

Bombyx, ycis, 3. *m.* pro vermiculo, *a ſilk worm,* pro ſono, *an humming ſound.*

Bos, bovis, 3. *com. an Ox, Bull, or Cow: in the Genitive plural* boum: *in the Dative and Ablative plural, it makes* bobus, *contracted from* bovibus.

Britannia, iæ. 1. *f. Britain,*

Bubo, onis. 3. *du. an Owl.*

Bucephalus, i, 2. *m. Alexanders great horſe.*

Byſſus, i, 2. *f. fine flax, or ſilk.*

Caco-

C

CAcoethes, is, 3. *n.* *an evil cuſtom.*
Cadaver, eris, 3. *n.* *a carcaſs, a dead body.*
Cado, is, cecidi, ere, cadendi, do, dum, caſum u, cadens, caſurus, to *fall.*
Cædo, is cecidi, cædere, endi, do, dum, cæſum, u, cædens, cæſurus, *to beat.*
Calco, as, avi, are, andi, do, dum, atum, tu, ans, aturus, *to kick, or tread upon.*
Calendæ, arum, 1. *f.* *the Calends of a month. Sing. caret.*
Caleo, es, ui, ere, endi, do, dum, calitum, tu, calens caliturus, *to be hot.*
Calfacio, *to make hot.*
Callis, is, 3. *m.* *a path.*
Calvo, is, vi, ere, endi, do, dum, (*Sup. car.*) calvens, *to deceive.*
Calx, cis, 3. *d.* *an heel*, pedis calx, *to diſtinguiſh it from* calx calcis, 3. *f.* *chalk, or lime.*
Cambio is, campſi, ire, iendi, do, dum, campſum, u cambiens, campſurus, *to exchange.*
Campeſter, *belonging to the field.*
Canalis, is, 3. *m.* *a channel.*
Cancelli, orum, 3. *m.* *lattices Sing. caret.*
Canis, is, 3. *com.* *a dog, or bitch.*
Cano, is, cecini, canere, endi, do, dum, cantum, u, canens, canturus, *to ſing.*
Capeſſo, is, capeſſi, & capeſſivi, capeſſere, endi, do, dum, *to go about.*
Capio, is, cepi, capere, iendi, do, dum, captum, tu, capiens, capturus, *to take.*
Capiſtrum, i, 2. *n.* *an halter or headſtall, in the plur. Numb. both maſc. and n. as* hi capiſtri, orum, & hæc capiſtra orum.
Capital, alis, 3. *n.* *a quoif.*
Capra, æ, 1. *fam.* *a ſhee goat.*
Car, aris, 3. *m.* *a man of* Caria.
Cardo, inis, *dub.* *the hinge of a door.*
Careo, es, ui, & caſſus ſum vel tui, carere, carendi, do, dum, caſſum, u, & caritum, tu, carens, caſſurus & cariturus, *to want.*
Carex, icis, 3. *fam.* *a ſedge.*
Caro, carnis, 3. *f.* *fleſh.*
Carpo, is, carpſi, carpere, carpen-

endi o um, captum, u, pens, carpturus, *to carp.*
Caſtra orum, 2 *n. tents. Sing. caret.*
Caſſida æ, 1 *f. an helmet: formed from* Caſſida *the Acc. caſe of* caſſis, idis.
Caſſis, idis, idi, idem, & ida, 3 *f. an helmet, and from* Caſſida *the Acc. caſe comes the new Nom.* Caſſida æ.
Caſſis is, 3 *m. a net, or ſnare.*
Cato onis, 3 *m. Cato, the name of a wiſe man in Rome.*
Caveo, es, vi, ere, endi, o, um, cautum, tu, cavens, cauturus, *to beware.*
Caulis is, 3 *m. a ſtalk.*
Cedo, is, ceſſi, ere, endi, o, um, ceſſum, u, cedens, ceſſurus, *to yield, or give place.*
Cedrus i, 2 *f. a cedar.*
Celeber *famous.*
Celer *ſwift.*
Cello, is, ceculi, lere endi, o, um, culſum, u, cellens, culſurus, pro fango, *to break, or to beat, an old verb now out of uſe, unleſs in the Compounds.*
Cenſeo, es, cenſui, cenſere, endi, o, um, cenſum, u, cenſens, ſurus, *to think, or eſteem.*
Centum, hi, hæ, & hæc *invariab. an hundred.*
Centuſſis is, *m. an hundred pound weight.*
Cera æ, 3 *f. wax.*
Cerno, is, crevi, (*or* vidi *borrowed of* video) cernere, di, o, um, um, u, ens, turus, *to ſee or perceive.*
Cetus i, 2 *m. a whale, and in the Plur.* Cete *und. a monſtrous great fiſh.*
Cholera æ, 1 *f. choler. Pl. caret.*
Ciſer ciſeris, 3 *neut. an Italian Peaſe.*
Cieo, es, ivi, ciere, endi, o, um, citum, tu, iens, cituſus, *to incite, to call.*
Cinis, vel ciner, cineris, 3 *m. aſhes.*
Circumpango, *to faſten about.*
Civis, 3 *com. a citizen.*
Claudo, is, clauſi, ere, endi, o, um, ſum, u, dens, clauſurus, *to ſhut.*
Clivus i, 2 *m. the pitch of an hill.*
Clunis is, 3 *com. a buttock.*
Cluo is, (*præt. caret.*) cludere, endi, o, um, (*Sup. caret.*) cluens, *to ſhine, to be famous.*
Clypeum i. 2 *n. a buckler.*
Clypeus i, 2 *m. a buckler.*

Cœlum i, 2 *n. heaven, in the plur.* Hi cœli, orum: *the masc. only.*
Cœno, as, avi, & cœnatus ſum vel fui, cœnare, andi o um: cœnatum, u, ans, cœnaturus, *to ſup.*
Cœnum, *neut. dirt.*
Cœpio, is, cœpi, cœpere; endi o um, cœptum tu, cœpiens, cœpturus; *pro incipio, to begin, an old verb, out of uſe, of it comes*
Cœpi, peram, perim, pero, cœpiſſem, cœpiſſe, *a Verb def. I have begun, or taken in hand.*
Cognoſco, is, novi, noſcere, endi o um, nitum u, noſcens, iturus, *to know of* con & noſco.
Cogo, *to compel, of* con & ago.
Collis is, 3 *m. a little hill.*
Colo, is, colui, colere, endi o um, cultum u, lens, culturus, *to worſhip.*
Colus, i, & us, 2 & 4. *f. a diſtaff.*
Comedo, *to eat.*
Comes tis. 3 *c. a companion.*
Comes tis, *ad* hic & hæc
Comminiſcor, eris vel ere, mentus ſum vel fui, niſci, di o um, mentum u, niſcens, turus, *to invent, to deviſe, to find out;* Dep.
Como, is, pſi, mere, di do dum, tum u, mens, compturus, *to kemb, or trim.*
Compago—inis, 3 *f. a joynt: of* con & pango.
Compatior, *to ſuffer with: of* con & patior.
Comperio, *to find out.*
Compedes dum, *f. Plur. Fetters, ſometimes the ſing. Numb. is uſed, ſpecially in the Abl. caſe* compede.
Compeſco *to aſſwage.*
Complaceo *to pleaſe well.*
Complico *to fold together.*
Concino *to ſing together.*
Concutio *to ſhake.*
Conditor oris, 3 *a builder.*
Condo *to hide or to build.*
Confiteor *to confeſs.*
Conger gri, 2 *m. a conger.*
Congrus gri, 2 *m. a conger.*
Conjux conjugis, 3 *com. an husband or wife.*
Conniveo *to wink, or twinkle with the eyes.*
Coquo, is, coxi, coquere, quendi o um, ctum tu, quens, cocturus, *to ſeeth.*
Conſulo, is, ui, ere di o um, tum u, ens, urus, *to ask or give counſel, to provide for*
Cor cordis, 3 *n. the heart.*
Corbs is, 3 *m. a basket.*
Cornu, *neut. undecl. a horn.* flexile cornu, *a trumpet.*

Pl. Cornua, uum. ibus, &c.

Cornum, *the fruit of* cornus.

Cornus us, 4. *m. an horn, the wing of an Army*: Plin. lib. 11. 37.

Cornus, i & us: 2 & 4, *a dog-tree*: quando arbor habetur; *to diſtinguiſh it from* Cornus *an horn.*

Coſtus i, 2 *f. the herb called Ale-coaſt.*

Coxendrix icis, 3 *f. an hip.*

Crater eris, 3 *m. a cup, acc.* craterem & cratera.

Cratera—æ, 1 *f. a cup, a new Nom. caſe, made from the Acc.* cratera.

Credo *to believe, of* certum *and* do, quaſi certum do.

Crapo as ui, crepare, andi o um: crepitum tu, crepans, crepiturus, *to make a noiſe, to give a crack.*

Crepundia iorum, 2 *neut. gugaws or trifles for children to play withal. Sing. caret.*

Cres-tis, 3 *m. one of Creet.*

Creta tæ, 1 *fœm. Creet.*

Crinis is, 3 *m. the hair.*

Crus uris, 3 *neu. the leg.*

Cryſtallus—i, 2 *f. cryſtal.*

Cubo as, cubui, cubare, andi o um, bitum u, cubans, biturus *to lie down.*

Cucumer—eris, 3 *m. a cucumber*, &c.

Cucumis eris, 3 *maſc. a cucumber.*

Culex icis, 3 *dub. a gnat.*

Cumbo is, cubui, cumbere, endi do um, itum tu, cumbens, iturus, *to lie down, an old verb.*

Cunabula, orum, 2 *neut. cradles, Sing. caret.*

Cunæ arum, 1 *f. cradles, Sing. caret.*

Cupio, is, ivi, ere, cupiendi o um, cupitum tu, cupiens, cupiturus, *to deſire, formerly it was of the fourth Conjugation.*

Cupreſſus i, 2 *f. a Cypreſs tree.*

Curculio—onis, 3. *maſc. a Weeſel.*

Cures, etis, 3 *m. a man of Creet.*

Curro is, cucurri, currere, endi do dum: curſum u, currens, curſurus, *to run.*

Cuſpis idis, 3 *f. the point of a weapon.*

Cuſtos odis, 3 *m. a Guardian or keeper.*

Cyprus i, 2. *f. the Iſland Cyprus.*

D.

DAma æ, 1 *dub. a buck or doe.*

Damno, as, avi, are, andi do dum, atum, atu, ans, aturus, *to condemn.*

Dedo is, dedidi, dedere, dedendi do dum, deditum tu, dedens, dediturus, *to yield: of* de & do.

Defrutum—i, 2 *n. wine, the third part whereof is boiled away: in the Plural Number it hath but three like cases, Nom. Acc. Voc.* defruta.

Degener, *com. adj.* ἐκγενὴς. *that doth degenerate, or grow out of kind.*

Dego is, degi, degere, endi o um, (*Sup. caret.*) degens, *to live: ex* de & ago.

Deleo es, evi, ere, endi do dum, deletum u, delens deleturus, *to blot out, of* de, & leo *an old verb.*

Deliciæ arum, 1 *f. delights, pleasures. Sing. car.*

Delicium—ii, 2 *neuter, the thing wherein we delight.*

Delphin—inis, 3 *m. a dolphin.*

Delphinus—i, 2 *masc. a dolphin.*

Demo is, dempsi, demere, endi do dum, demptum tu, demens, dempturus, *to make away, of* de & emo.

Dens——entis, 3 *mas. a tooth.*

Depango is, depegi, depangere, endi do dum, depactum u, depangens, depacturus, *to fasten down.*

Desidia iæ, 1 *f. sloth. Plur. caret.*

Dico is, dixi, dicere, dicendi do um, dictum tu, dicens, dicturus, *to speak.*

Dies diei, 3 *dub. a day, in the Plural Number it is only of the masculine gender.*

Diffiteor——eris *vel* ere diffessus sum vel fui, diffiteri,—endi do um, diffessum u, diffitens, diffessurus, *to deny, Deponent, of* di & fateor.

Digredior—eris vel ere, digressus sum vel fui, digredi,—iendi do um, digressum gressu, digrediens, surus, *to go aside,*

ſide, Dep. *a* di & gradior.
Diligo is, dilexi, diligere, —endi o um, dilectum u, diligens, dilecturus *to love*, *ex* di & lego.
Diluo is, dilui, diluere, —endi o um, dilitum u, diluens, diluturus, *to waſh*: *ex* di & luo.
Dindymus—i, 2 *maſc. l. the top of Ida by Troy: in the Plural Number it is of the neut. gen.* Dindyma—orum.
Diphthongus—gi, 2 *f. a diphthong.*
Diptoton—i, 2 *neut. a Noun declined with two caſes.*
Diræ—arum, 1, *f. curſing*, *Sing. caret.*
Diſco—is, didici, diſcere, —endi o um, (*Sup. caret*) diſcens *to learn.*
Diſpeſco is, —ui, eſcere; —endi o um, (*Sup. caret*) diſpeſcens: *to drive beaſts from paſture*, *of* dis & paſco.
Diſpliceo is, ui, ere—endi o um, itum tu, diſplicens, turus, *to diſpleaſe*: *of* dis & placeo.
Ditio—onis, 3 *f. a title*, *power*, *command.*
Dives hic & hæc *rich*, *wealthy*: *ſometimes it is found in the neut. gender*: *as* Ovid divitis ingenii.
Divido is, diviſi, dividere: —endi o um, diviſum u, dividens, diviſurus, *to divide*, *quaſi* divideo, *i.e.* in diverſas partes video.
Divitiæ arum, 1 *f. riches. Sing. caret.*
Do, das, dedi, dare, andi, o um, datum tu dans, daturus, *to give.*
Doceo—es, ui, ere, endi o um, doctum tu, docens, docturus, *to teach.*
Dodrans—antis, 3 *m. nine ounces.*
Doleo—es, dolui, dolere, endi o um, dolitum tu, dolens, iturus, *to grieve.*
Domo, as, domui—are, andi do um, domitum tu, domans, domiturus, *to tame.*
Domus—domi & domus. *Dat.* domo & domui. *Acc.* domum. *Voc.* ô domus. *Ablat.* domo. *Pluraliter. Nom.* Domus. *Gen.* domorum & domuum. *Dat.* domibus *Acc.* domos, & domus, *Voc.* domus *Ablat.* domibus.
Duco—is, duxi, ducere, —endi

—endi o um, ductum u, ucens, ducturus, *to lead.*
Dulcedo inis, 3 *f. ſweetneſs.*
Dux ducis, 3 *common, a Captain or guide.*
Ecquis, ecqua, *or* ecqua, ecquid. *Who? an Interrogative.*
Edo —— is, edidi, edere, edendi do dum, editum tu, edens, editurus, *to ſet out, or to publiſh: of* e *and* do, emitto; foras do. ἐκδίδωμι πρόσω.
Edo, edis *vel* es, edi, edere *vel* eſſe, edendi o um, eſum ſu, *vel* eſtum eſtu, edens, eſurus *vel* eſturus, *to eat.* ἐδίω τρώγω, βόσκω.
Edo—onis, 3 *maſc.* πολυφάγος. *a great eater.*
Edoceo———es, ui, ere, endi do dum, edoctum tu, ens, docturus, *to teach perfectly, or throughly: ab* e & do.
Effata—orum, 2 *n. Augur's prayers; alſo Oracles. Sing. caret.*
Egeo, es, egui, ere—endi do um, (*Sup. caret.*) egens, *to want.*
Elephantus i, 2 *maſc. an Elephant.*
Elephas—antis, 3 *maſc. an Elephant.*
Elis, elidis, 3 *f. a City in Arcadia, or a Country, in Peloponneſus.*
Emineo—es, ui, ere, endi do dum, (*Sup. caret.*) eminens, *to excell, ab* e & maneo, *quaſi* extra alios, *hoc eſt,* pro aliis maneo.
Emo, is, emi, ere, endi o um, emptum tu, emens, emptūrus, *to buy.*
Enſis —— is, 3 *maſc. a ſword.*
Epaſco, is, epavi, epaſcere, endi o um, (*Sup. caret.*) epaſens, *to eat up.*
Epulum———i, 2 *n. a feaſt or banquet: in the Plur. Numb. it is of the Fem. Gender,* hæ epulæ ---arum.
Eques itis, 3 *c. an horſeman, or a knight.* Eques auratus *ab* aureo annulo nomen habet, quo equeſtris ordo à plebe diſtinguebatur.
Equeſter, *belonging to a horſe man.*
Eremus mi. 2 *f. a wilderneſs.*
Eripio is, ui, ere, iendi, o um, ereptum tu, eripiens

piens, erepturus, *to take away by violence, to pluck out: ab* e *&* rapio.

Eſurio is, ivi, ire; iendi do dum, itum tu, eſuriens, eſuriturus, *to hunger.*

Eventum i, 2 *n. chance or hap*

Eventus us, 4. *m. a chance, hap, ſucceſs, iſſue.*

Excludo is, excluſi, excludere,--endi do dum, excluſum ſu, excludens uſurus, *to exclude: ab* ex *&* claudo.

Excubiæ—arum, 1 *fem. watchings.*

Exculpo——is, exculpſi, exculpere——endi do dum, exculptum, exculptu, exculpens, exculpturus, *to carve; of* ex *&* ſcalpo.

Excurro—is, excucurri; excurrere, endi do um, excurſum u, excurrens excurſurus, *to run out; of* ex *&* curro.

Excuſo as, avi, are; andi do dum, atum atu, ans, aturus, *to excuſe.*

Excutio is, excuſſi, excutere; iendi do dum; excuſſim u, excutiens, excuſſurus, *to ſhake off, of* ex *&* quatio.

Exequiæ arum, 1 *f. funeral ceremonies, Sing. caret*

Exlex egis, 3 *com. a lawleſs body.*

Expergiſcor, eris vel ere, experrectus ſum vel fui, expergiſci, expergiſcendi do dum, experrectum tu, expergiſcens, experrecturus, *to awake.*

Experior iris vel ire, expertus ſum vel ſui, experiri, iendi do um, expertum u, experiens experturus, *to make trial.*

Explico as, explicui & explicavi, explicare, andi do um, explicitum tu, vel explicatum tu, explicans, expliciturus & explicaturus, *to declare.*

Exta orum, 2 *n. the entrails. Sing. caret.*

Extorris is, 3. *c. a baniſhed man, or woman.*

Exul, ulis, 3 *c. a baniſhed man or woman.*

Exuo, is, exui, exuere, exuendi do dum, exutum, tu, exuens, exuturus, *to put off.*

Exuviæ, arum, 1 *f. things put off, ab* exuendo.

Facies

F.

FAcies iei, 5 *f. a face.*
Facio is, feci, facere, iendi do um, ctum u, iens, turus, *to make or do.*
Faceſſo is, faceſſi, faceſſere, endi o um, faceſſum u, faceſſens urus, *to go about to do.*
Fallo is, fefelli, fallere, endi o um, fallum u, fallens, falſurus, *to deceive.*
Fames is, 3 *f. hunger, Plur. caret.*
Far, farris, 3 *n. bread-corn, in the Plur. Num. it hath only three like caſes,* farra, farra, farra.
Farcio is, farſi, farcire iendi do um, fartum tu, farciens, turus, *to ſtuff.*
Fas, *n. indeclined, right.*
Faſcis is, 3 *m. a faggot.*
Faſti orum, 2 *m. Regiſters of things of the year. Sin. caret.*
Fateor, eris vel ere, faſſus ſum vel fui, fateri, endi o um, faſſum u, fatens, faſſurus, *to confeſs.*
Fartiſco is, (*præt. caret*) fatiſcere; endi do dum, (*Sup. caret*) fatiſcens, *to be weary, to gape.*
Fatiſcor, eris vel ere, feſſus ſum vel fui, fatiſci; endi do um (*Sup. caret.*) fatiſcens, *to be weary.*
Faveo es, favi, favere, endi o um, fautum tu, favens, fauturus, *to favour.*
Fel, fellis, 3 *n. gall.*
Felix, *happy.*
Feriæ arum, 1 *f. holy days, Sing. caret.*
Ferio is, percuſſi (*of* percutio) ferire; iendi o um, percuſſum uſſu, feriens, percuſſurus, *to ſtrike.*
Fero, fers, tuli, ferre; ferendi do dum, latum tu, ferens, laturus, *to bear or ſuffer.*
Ferveo es, fervi, fervere; endi o um, (*Sup. caret*) fervens, *to be hot.*
Ferveſco is, fervi (à ferveo) ferveſcere endi do um (*Sup. caret*) ferveſcens, *to wax hot.*
Ficus, fici & ficus, 2 & 4 *a fig or fig-tree, pro* fructu & arbore.
Ficus, fici, 2 *m. pro* morbo, *the piles in the fundament.*
Fides, *or* fidei, 5 *f. faith, or truth.*
Fides fidis, G. fidis, 3 *f. a ſtring or an inſtrument.*

Fido

Fido, is, fisus sum vel fui, fidere, endi o um, fisum su, fidens, surus, *to trust.*
Figo is, fixi, figere, endi o um, fixum, u, figens, fixurus, *to fasten.*
Filix icis, 3 *fam. fearn, or brake.*
Filum i, 2 *neut. thread.*
Fimus i, 2 *masc. dung.*
Findo, is, fidi, findere, endi o um, fissum su, findens, fissurus, *to cleave.*
Fingo is, finxi, fingere, endi do um, fictum u, figens, ficturus, *to fein, or fashion.*
Finis is, 3 *dub. an end.*
Fio fis, factus sum vel fui, fieri factus, faciendus, *to be made or done.*
Flaveo es (*car. præt.*) flavere, endi o um, (*Sup. car.*) flavens, *to be yellow.*
Flecto is, flexi, flectere, —endi o um, flexum, u, flectens, flexurus, *to bend.*
Fleo es, flevi, flere, flendi o um, fletum u, flens, fleturus, *to weep.*
Flo as, flavi, flare, flandi o um, flatum u, flans, flaturus, *to blow.*
Flos oris, 3 *m. flower.*
Fluo is, fluxi, fluere, fluendi o um, fluxum u, fluens, fluxurus, *to flow.*
Fodio is, fodi, fodere, fodiendi do dum: fossum u, fodiens, fossurus, *to dig.*
Follis is, 3 *masc. a pair of bellows.*
Fons fontis, 3 *m. fountain, or well.*
Forceps ipis, 3 *m. a pair of tongs.*
Forfex icis, 3 *f. a pair of shears, or scissers.*
Fors, *Nom. Abl.* forte, 3 *f. by chance.*
Forum i, 2 *n. the market, in the Plur. Numb. it hath only three like cases*; fora, fora, fora.
Frango is, fregi, frangere, endi do dum, fractum u, frangens, fracturus, *to break.*
Frænum i, 2 *n. a bridle, Pl.* hi fræni, orum, & hæc fræna orum, &c.
Frico as, fricui, fricare, andi do dum, frictum u, fricans, cturus, *to rub.*
Frigeo es, frixi, frigere, frigendi do dum, frictum tu, frigens, fricturus *to be cold.*
Frugi. *Ad. undecl, thrifty, sparing.*

Fruges is, 3 *f. fruit, ſome make the old Nom. caſe* frux.
Fruor, eris vel ere, fructus vel fruitus ſum vel fui, frui: fruendi do dum: fructum u, vel fruitum tu: fructurus vel fruiturus *to enjoy.*
Fuga æ, 1 *f. Flight.*
Fugio is, fugi, ere, endi o um, fugitum tu, fugiens, fugiturus, *to flee from, to avoid.*
Fulcio is, Fulſi, fulcire, endi do dum, fultum tu, fulciens, fulturus, *to underprop.*
Fundo is, fudi, ere, endi do dum, fuſum u, fundens, fuſurus, *to pour out, or melt.*
Funis is, 3 *m. a rope.*
Fur uris, 3 *com. a thief.*
Furfur uris, 3 *m bran.*
Furo is, inſanivi (*ab* inſanio) farere, di do dum, (*Sup. car.*) furens, *to be mad.*
Fuſtis, 3 *m. a club.*

G.

Abii orum, 2 *maſc.*
Volſcorum urbs, *a town in Italy, Sing. caret.*
Galliæ, 1 *f. France.*
Geramas antis, 3 *m. an inhabitant of Africa.*
Gargaras i, *m. the top of the Hill Ida: in the Pl. Num. it is only the Neut. Gen.* as hæc Gargara orum, &c.
Gaudeo es, gaviſus ſum vel fui, ere, gaudendi do dum, gaviſum u, gaudens gaviſurus, *to rejoyce.*
Gelu, *Neut. und. n. Froſt.*
Genu, *Neut. ind. the knee, but in the Plural it is declined*, Genua uum, ibus, &c,
Gero, is, geſſi, gerere, endi o um, geſtum u, gerens, geſturus, *to bear.*
Gibber eris, *m. a bunch or ſwelling.*
Gibber um, *Adj. that hath a ſwelling.*
Gibbus i, 2 *m. a bunch or ſwelling.*
Gibbus a um, *Adj. boſſed ſwelling.*
Gigas antis, 3 *m. a giant.*
Gigno is, genui, gignere, edi do dum, genitum tu, gignens, genitūrus, *to beget.*
Gingiber eris, 3 *neut. ginger.*

Gliſ

Glis iris, *habens genitivo* 3 *m. a dormouſe.*
Glis gliſſis, 3 *f. potters clay.* terra argilioſa.
Glis gliris, 3 *f. a thiſtle carduus.*
Gliſco is (*Præt. caret.*) gliſcere, endi do dum, (*Sup. caret.*) gliſcens *to grow, or to deſire fervently.*
Gluten inis, 3 *n. glue. Pl. caret.*
Gorgon onis, 3 *f. a terrible woman, one of the daughters of* Phorcus.
Gradior eris vel ere, greſſus ſum vel fui, gradi, iendi do dum, greſſum u, gradiens, greſſurus, *to go.*
Græcia æ, 1 *f, of Greece.*
Grajugena æ, 1 *com. a Grecian born* : à Graius & gigno.
Grando inis, 3 *f. hail.*
Grates 3 *f. thanks, uſed only in the Nom. and Ac. plural.*
Grex gregis, 3 *maſc. a ſtock of ſmall Cattel* ; *as Sheep, Goats,* &c. —— Grex pecudum ; armentum peccorum.
Groſſus i, 3 *maſc. a green fig.*
Gruo is, (*Præt. caret.*) gruere, endi do dum, *Sup. caret.*) gruens *to cry like a crane.*
Grus gruis, 3 *dub. a crane.*
Gryps gryphis, *a griffon.*
Gummi, *n. indecl. gumm.*
Gurgulio onis 3 *m. the weaſand, or weeſel.*

H.

HAbeo es, habui, habere; habendi do dum, habitum tu, habens, habiturus, *to have.*
Hæreo es, hæſi, hærere; endi do dum, hæſum u, hærens, hæſurus, *to ſtick.*
Hæres edis, 3 *com. an hair.*
Halec ecis, 3 *f. an herring, and in the f. gen. is declined through all caſes*
Halec ecis, 3 *n. and in the neut. gender it wants the Plur. Number.*
Haurio is, hauſi, haurire, iendo do dum, hauſtum ſtu, hauriens, hauſturus, *to draw.*
Heros ois, 3 *m. a nobleman.*
Heſperus i, 2 *m. the evening ſtar. Plur. caret.*
Heteroclytum i, 2 *n. an Heteroclite* ; *that is a word declined*

declined otherwiſe than the ordinary manner.
Hilaris e, *Adj.* merry.
Hilarus a um, *Adj. merry.*
Hippomanes is, 3 *n. a piece of fleſh in a Colts forehead, or a venemous humour diſtilling from a Mare.*
Hirundo inis, 3 *f. a ſwallow.*
Miſtrix icis, 3 *f. porcupike.*
Homo inis, 3 *com. a man or woman.*
Honor } oris, 3 *m. honor.*
Honos }
Hordeum i, 2 *n. barley; it hath three like caſes in the Pl. Numb.* Hordea, hordea, hordea.
Hoſpes itis, 3 *com. an hoſt or gueſt.*
Hoſtis i, 3 *com. an enemy.*
Humus i, 2 *f. the ground.*
Hydrops opis, 3 *m. the Dropſie.*
Hyems emis, 3 *f. the winter.*

I.

JAceo es, jacui, jacere, endi o um (*Sup. car.*) jacens, *to lye down.*
Jacio is, jeci, jacere, endi o um, jactum u, jaciens, jacturus, *to caſt.*
Jaſpis idis, 3 *f. a jaſper-ſtone.*
Ico, icis, ici, icere, endi do um, ictum u, icens, icturus, *to ſtrike.*
Icon onis, 3 *f. an Image.*
Ida æ, 1 *f. a mountain near Troy.*
Idus, iduum, idibus, &c. 4 *f. the Ides of a month.*
Jecur, jecoris, *or* jecinoris 3 *m. the liver.*
Ignis is, 3 *maſc. the fire.*
Illex egis, 3 *com. a lawleſs body:* ab in *privativa particula, &* lex.
Imber bris, 3 *m. a ſhower.*
Imbrex icis, 3 *dub. a gutter tile.*
Immineo es, imminui, imminere, endi do dum, (*Sup. car.*) imminens, *to hang over, com. of* in & maneo.
Impetis, 3 *m. of violence (of the old Nom. caſe* impes *Abl.* impete *hoc eſt,* impetu) *by violence.*
Inceſſo is, ivi, inceſſere, endi do dum, inceſſitum tu, inceſſens, iturus, *to provoke.*
Incido is, idi, incidere, endi do dum, inciſum u, incidens, inciſurus, *to cut, or to grave in, ab* in & cædo.
Incido is, incidi, incidere, endi,

endi do dum: (*Sup. car.*) incidens *to fall into, or upon: of* in & cado.

Incipio is, incepi, incipere; endi do dum: inceptum tu; incipiens, incepturus, *to begin, of* in & capio.

Inculco, as avi, are: andi do dum, atum u: inculcans, inculcaturus *to repeat often: of* in & calco.

Indo is, indidi, indere: endi do dum: inditum tu: indens inditurus *to put in: of* in & do.

Indoles is, 3 *f. towardneſs. Plur. caret.*

Induciæ arum 1 *f. truce. Sing. caret.*

Indulgeo es, indulci, indulgere: endi do dum: indultum & indulſum, indulgens, indulturus & indulſurus *to make much of.*

Inermis c. *Adj. unarmed. ab* in & arma.

Inermus a um. *Adj. unarmed: of* in & arma.

Infans antis, 3 *com. an infant, a babe.*

Inferiæ arum, 1 *f. ſacrifices to the infernal ſpirits.*

Inficias, 1 *fem. only in the Accuſ. plural: as* eo Inficias. *I deny it.*

Inficio is, infeci, inficere; iendi do dum, infectum tu: inficiens, infecturus; *to infect, or to die: ab* in & facio.

Ingruo is, ui, ingruere: endi do dum, (*Sup. car.*) ingruens: *to invade: ab* in & gruo.

Injuſſu. 3 *m. only in the Ab. caſe without bidding.*

Inſidiæ arum. 1 *f. wiles, ſnares to entrap one.*

Inſtar. *neut. undeclin. like as it were,* ſignificat vel ſimilitudinem, vel æquiparationem & menſuram.

Intelligo is, intellexi: intelligere endi do um: intellectum u, intelligens, intellecturus: *to underſtand, of* inter & lego: *vel, ex* intus & lego: quaſi intus mecum lego, & loquor.

Interpres etis, 3 *com. an interpreter.*

Invidia æ, 1 *f. envy, Pl. caret.*

Jocus, i. *m. a jeſt: in the Pl. Numb. maſc. & neut.*

as hi Joci & hæc Joca, orum, &c.
Irascor, eris, vel ere, iratus sum vel fui, irasci, endi do dum, iratum tu irascens, *to be angry with.*
Ismarus i, *masc. a mountain in Thrace, in the plural it is of the Neut. gender:* Ismara, hæc orum, &c.
Iter itineris (*of the old nom.* itiner) 3 *n. a journey.*
Jubar aris, 3 *neut. the sunbeam.*
Jubeo es, jussi, jubere, di o um, jussum u, jubens, jussurus, *to command.*
Jugeris *in the Gen. case* & jugere *in the Abl.* 3 *neut. an acre, in the Plur. it hath all cases,* jugera, um, ibus, &c.
Jugum i, 2. *the top of an hill, a yoak.*
Jungo is, junxi, jungere, endi do dum, junctum ctu, jungens, junctus, *to joyn.*
Juno onis, 3 *f. Jupiter's wife.*
Jus juris, 3 *neut. right in the Plur. number. it hath three like cases only* jura, jura, jura.
Jussu, *in the Abl. only,* 4 *m. by command.*
Justa orum. 2 *neut. funeral rites. Sing. caret.*
Justitium ii, *neut. vocation,* juris dicendi intermissio.
Juvenis is, 3 *com. a young man, or woman.*
Juventus utis, 3 *f. youth Plur. caret.*
Juvo as, juvi, are, andi do dum, jutum tu, juvans, juturus, *to help.*

L.

Labes is, 3 *f. a spot. in the Plur. Num. it hath three like cases. No.* labes *Acc.* labes. *Voc.* labes.
Labor, laberis, vel labere, *to slip or fall.*
Labor } oris, 3 *m. labor.*
Labos }
Lac, lactis, 3 *n. milk. Pl. caret.*
Lacesso is, ivi, lacessere, endi do dum, lacessitum tu, lacessens, lacessiturus, *to provoke,*
Lacio is, lexi, lacere, di o um, lectum u, laciens lecturus, *to allure, or entice: an old Verb: but the compounds are in use; as* allicio, elicio, illicio, pellicio, prolicio.

Lactes ium, 3 *f. the ſmall-guts. Sing. caret.*
Lacto as, avi, are, andi do dum, atum, tu, ans, aturus, *to give milk, or to deceive.*
Lacus us, 4 *m. a lake, Da. & Ab. plur.* lacabus.
Lædo is, læſi, lædere, endi do dum, læſum u, lædens, læſurus, *to hurt.*
Lælaps apis, 3 *maſc. a dog called Tempeſt.*
Lambo is, lambi, lambere, endi o um, (*Sup caret.*) lambens, *to lick.*
Lampas adis, 3 *f. a lamp.*
Laniſta æ, 3 *m. a maſter of defence.*
Laquear aris, 3 *neut. a vaulted roof.*
Laſer eris, *neut. an herb called Benjamin.*
Lateo es, latui, latere, endi do dum, latitum tu, latens, latiturus, *to lurk or to lie hid.*
Lavo as, lavi, lavare, andi do dum, lautum tu, lotum u, & levatum u, lavans, lauturus, loturus, & lavaturus, *to waſh.*
Laurus i, & us, 3 & 4 *f. a bay tree.*
Lebis tis, 3 *m. a caldron, or pan.*
Lecythus i, 2 *dub. an oyl-glaſs.*
Lego is, legi, legere, endi o um, lectum tu, legens, lecturus, *to read.*
Lemures um, 3 *m. hobgeblins. Sing. caret.*
Leo onis, 3 *m. a lion.*
Leo es, levi, lere, endi do dum, letum tu, lens, leturus, *to anoint or imprint, an old Verb, not in uſe, but only in the compound* deleo, *to blot out.*
Lethum i, 2 *n. death Plu. caret.*
Liberi orum, 3 *m. children Sing. caret.*
Libet, libebat, libuit & libitum eſt vel fuit, libitum erat vel fuerat, libebit, *it pleaſeth.*
Lybs, lybis, 3 *m. the ſouth-weſt wind.*
Licet, licebat, licuit, vel licitum eſt vel fuit, licuerat, vel licitum erat vel fuerat, licebit, *it is lawful.*
Lichen enis, 3 *m. liverwort.*
Lien enis, 3 *m. the milt or ſpleen.*
Ligur uris, 3 *com. one of Liguria,* incola Liguriæ.
Limax acis, 3 *m. a ſnail.*

Limus i, 2 *m. dirt. Plur. caret.*
Lingo is, linxi, lingere, endi o um (*Sup. caret.*) lingens, *to lick.*
Lino is, lini, livi *&* levi; linere, linendi endo dum, litum, tu, linens, liturus, *to daub, or beſmear.*
Linquo is, liqui, linquere; di o um, ctum tu, linquens, cturus, *to leave*
Linter, 3 *dub. a cock boat.*
Liquefio is, liquefactus ſum vel fui, liquefieri, liquefactus, faciendus, *to be molten.*
Liquor eris vel ere, *idem.*
Liveo es, livi, ere, endi do dum (*Sup car.*) livens, *to be wan, to be black and blue.*
Lixa æ, 1 *m. ſcullion.*
Locri orum, 2 *m. a town in Italy. Sing. caret.*
Locuples, *wealthy.*
Locus i, 2 *m. a Place. Plu.* hi loci, & hæc loca orum.
Logos i, 2 *m. ſpeech or reaſon.*
Loquor eris vel ere, loquutus ſum vel fui, loqui, endi o um, quutum u, loquens, loqui uturus, quutus & loquendus, *to ſpeak.*
Luceo es, luxi, lucere, lucendi o um (*Sup. caret.*) lucens, *to ſhine.*
Ludo is, luſi, ludere, ludendi o um, luſum, ſu, dens, ſurus, *to play.*
Lues es, 3 *f. the murrain. Plur. caret.*
Lugeo es, luxi, gere, gendi do dum, ctum ctu, gens, cturus, *to mourn or lament.*
Luo is, lui, ere endi o um, tum u, ens, iturus, *to redeem, to pay, to cleanſe, but the compounds change the ſignification, and make* utum *in the Supines, not* uitum; *as* abluo, ui, utum, colluo, colliui, lutum, diluo lui, lutum, eluo, lui, lutum, polluo, lui lutum.
Luſtra orum, 2 *n. a den of wild beaſts. Sing. caret.*
Lynx yncis, 3 *dub. a ſpotted beaſt, an Ounce.*

M.

Mænalus i, 2 *m. an hill in Arcadia: the Plur.* hæc Mænala orum.
Magnes etis, 3 *m. a loadſtone.*

Majores orum, 3 *masc. our Ancestors. Sing. caret.*
Malo, mavis, malui, malle malendi do dum, (*Sup. caret.*) malens, *to be more willing.*
Mando is, mandi, mandere, di o um, man um u, dens, mansurus, *to eat.*
Mando as, avi, are, andi o um, tum tu, ans, aturus, *to command, or commit to.*
Maneo es, mansi, manere, endi do dum, sum su, manens, mansurus, *to tarry or abide: So the compounds* permaneo, remaneo. *But* emineo, immineo, præmineo, promineo, *make* minui *in the preterperfect tense.*
Manes ium, 3 *m. Spirits. Sing. caret.*
Manubiæ arum, 1 *f. spoils taken in war. Sing. caret.*
Manus us, 4 *fem. an hand.*
Mapalia orum, 2 *neut. cottages. Sing. caret.*
Mare is, 3 *neut. the sea.*
Margo inis, 3 *da. the brink or skirt of any thing.*
Marmor oris, 3 *n. marble.*
Mars tis, 3 *m. the god of war.*
Martyr yris, 3 *c. a martyr.*
Mas maris, 3 *m. a man, or the male kind.*
Massicus i, 2 *m. an hill in Campania, in the Pl. hæc* Massica orum.
Mater tris, 3 *f. a mother.*
Medeor, eris vel ere, medicatus sum vel fui (*of* medicor) mederi, (medendi do dum, medicatum tu, medens, medicaturus, *to heal or cure.*
Medicor, aris vel are, atus sum vel fui, ari, andi do dum, atum atu, ans, aturus, *to heal or cure.*
Meio is, minxi (*a* mingo) meiere; endi do dum, mictum ctu, meiens micturus, *to piss.*
Mel, mellis 3 *n. hony: in the Plur. it hath only three like cases. Nom. ac. voc.* Mella, mella, mella.
Meleager agri 2 *masc. a mans name.*
Meleagrus agri 2 *masc. a mans name.*
Menda æ, 1 *fem. a fault.*
Mendum i, 2 *n. a fault.*
Menses ium, 3 *m. womens flowers. Sing. caret.*
Mensis is, 3 *m. a month.*
Mereor, eris vel ere, merui, *vel* meritus sum vel fui, mereri: endi do dum, meritum tu, merens, riturus, *to deserve.*

Meridies

Meridies iei, 3 *m. noon day.*
Metior, *to measure.*
Meto is, messui, metere: endi o um; messum u, metens, surus: *to mow.*
Metuo is, metui, metuere: endi do dum (*Sup. car.*) metuens, *to fear.*
Metuor, ueris vel uere, (*car. præt.*) metui metuendus: *to be feared.*
Meus, a, um; *mine; a Pro. Possessive.*
Mico as, micui, micare: andi o um (*Su. car.*) micans, *to shine or glitter.*
Miles itis, 3 *com. a soldier.*
Minæ arum, 1 *f. threatnings. Sing. caret.*
Mingo is, minxi, mingere: endi o um, mictum tu, gens, urus, *to piss.*
Minores orum, 3 *m. posterity. Sing. caret.*
Misceo es, miscui, miscere: endi do dum, mistum u, miscens, misturus, *to mingle.*
Misereor, eris vel ere, misertus sum vel fui, misereri, endi o um, misertum u, miserens, miserturus, *to take pity on.*
Mitto is, misi, mittere: endi o um, mistum u, mittens, sturus, *to send.*
Mœnia ium, 3 *n. the walls of a town. Sing. caret.*
Mœro es, mœstus sum vel fui, mœrere; endi do dum (*Sup. caret.*) mœrus, *to be sad.*
Monoptoton i, 2 *n. a monoptote, i. a word that hath but one termination, and in one oblique case.*
Mons tis, 3 *m. a mountain.*
Mordeo es, momordi, mordere: endi o um, morsum su, mordens surus, *to bite.*
Morior, moreris vel morere, mortuus sum vel fui, mori; moriendi o um (*Sup. caret.*) moriens, moriturus, *to die.*
Morior, iris vel ire, mortuus, iri, &c *vadeter. eun. Act. 3. sc. 1.* Risu, omnes qui aderant emoriri.
Mos moris, 3 *m. a custom.*
Mulceo es, mulsi, mulcere: endi o um, mulsum su, mulcens, mulsurus, *to assuage.*
Mulgeo es, mulsi, (& mulxi) mulgere, endi o um, mulctum ctu, mulgens mulcturus, *to milk.*
Mulier eris, *f. a woman, under the third spec Rule, encreasing short.*

Mulſum i, 2 *neut. wine and hony mingled together. Sing. in Plur.* a, a, a.
Multiplico as, avi, are, andi do dum, atum, tu, ans, aturus, *to multiply.*
Munia orum, 2 *neuter, a duty or office, Singul. caret.*
Mus, muris, 3 *m. a mouſe.*

N.

NAnciſcor eris vel ere nactus ſum vel fui, nanciſci, endi o um; nactum ctu, nanciſcens nacturus *to obtain.*
Naſcor, eris vel ere, natus ſum vel fui, naſci; naſcendi do um, natum tu, naſcens, naſciturus, *to be born.*
Natales ium, *maſc.* [generis nobilitas, naſcendi conditio] *one ſtock or kindred, Singul. caret.* cum genus aſſignant, *but.*
Natalis is, 3 *m. ones birth day,* dies natalis.
Natrix icis, 3 *dub. a water-ſerpent.*
Natus 4 *m. by birth only in in the Abl. Sing.*
Neco, as, necui, necare, di o um, nectum u, cans, necaturus, *to kill.*
Necto is, nexi vel nexui, nectendi o um, nexum u, nectens, nexurus, *to knit.*
Nefrens endis, 3 *maſc. a young pig.*
Negligo is, neglexi, negligere, di do dum, neglectum ctu, negligens, neglecturus, *to neglect, ex* ne & lego.
Nigreo es, ui, ere, di o um, (*Sup. caret.*) nigrens, *to becom black.*
Nemo, neminis, 3 *com. no body,* à ne & homo, *but the Genitive caſe is ſeldom uſed, according to the Verſe.* Nemo caret genito, quinto, numeróque ſecundo. *Yet* Plautus *hath* Neminis. Neminis miſereri certum eſt quia mei nemo miſeret. *Plaut. in Captivis.* Neminis ingenio quenquam confidere oportet, *Lucilius.*
Neo, nes, nevi, ere: nendi o um, netum, u, nens neturus, *to ſpin.*
Nervus i, 2 *m. a ſinew.*
Neuter, a, um, *ge.* neutrius *Adj. neither of both.*

Nexo

Nexo as, xui, are, andi o um, nexum, u, nexans, nexurus, *to knit.*

Nideo es, (*Præt. caret*) nidere, endi o um, (*Sup. caret*) nidens, *to ſhine.*

Nihil, *n. indecl. nothing.*

Nihilum i, 2 *n. nothing Plur. caret.*

Nil, *n. undecl. nothing contracted of* nihil.

Nitor eris, vel ere, niſus vel nixus ſum vel fui, niti, nitendi do dum, niſum ſu, vel nixam u, nitens, niſurus, vel nixurus, *to endeavour.*

Niveo es, nivi, nivere, nivendi o um, (*Sup. car.*) nivens, *to wink*: inde conniveo.

No nas, avi, are, andi o um, natum u, ans, naturus, *to ſwim.*

Noceo es, ui, nocere, endi o um, itum u, nocens, iturus, *to hurt.*

Noctu, 4 *maſc. by night, a Monoptote found only in Abl. Sing.*

Nolo nonvis, nolui, nolle, endi o um, (*Sup. caret*) nolens, *to nill, or to be unwilling.*

Nonæ arum, 1 *f. the Nones of a month, Sing. caret.*

Noſco is, novi, ere, endi o um, notum u, noſcens, noturus, *to know.*

Noſter a um, *ours pr. adj.*

Noſtras, *hic hæc & hoc* noſtrate, atis *of our Country.*

Notus i, 2 *maſc. the ſouth-wind, Plur. caret.*

Nubes is, 3 *f. a cloud.*

Nubo is, nupſi, & nupta ſum, nubere, nubendi o um, nuptum tu, nubens, nupturus a um, *to be married: it's proper only to a woman, therefore it is* nupta ſum, *not* nuptus: *a man is ſaid,* uxorem ducere.

Nugæ arum, 2 *f. trifles, Sing. caret.*

Nullus a um, *none.*

Nundinum i, 2 *n. a fair. in plu. it is* nundinæ arum 1 *fam.*

Nuo is, nui, nuere, nuendi o um, nutum u, nuens, nuturus, *to nod, a Verb not much in uſe, but the compounds are received, as* abnuo, annuo, innuo, renuo.

Nuptiæ arum, 1 *f. marriage, Sing. caret.*

Nurus us, 4 *f. a daughter-in-law.*

Nyćticorax ăcis. 3 *maſc. a night raven.*

O

OBdo is, obdidi, ere: endi o um, itum u, dens, obditurus, *to bolt, or ſet againſt comp. of* ob & do.

Obex icis, 3 *dub. a bolt or bar.*

Obliviſcor, eris vel ere: oblitus ſum vel ſui, obliviſci obliviſcendi, do dum, oblitu u, obliviſcens iturus, *to forget.*

Obſes idis, 3 *com. a pledge in war, an hoſtage.*

Occido is, occidi, ere: endi do dum, occaſum u, occidens, occaſurus, *to ſet, to fall down, to periſh, of* ob & cado.

Occidi, idis, occidi, occidere, occidendi o um, occiſum u, occidens occiſurus, *to kill or ſlay, to wound to death, of* ob *and* cædo.

Occiput itis, 3 *n. the hinder part of the head, of* ob & caput.

Occludo is, occluſi, udere: endi o um, uſum u, udens, uſurus, *to ſhut up, of* ob & claudo.

Occulto as, avi, are: andi o um, atum atu, occultans, aturus, *to hide, to conceal frequentative of* occulo.

Occulo is, occului, occulere, endi do um, occultum tu, occulens, occulturus, *to hide, of* ob & colo: *or rather of* ob & culo, *i. e.* volvo tego.

October is, 3 *m. the month ſo called. pl. caret.*

Odor { odoris, 3 *m. a ſcent or ſavour* quaſi o-
Odos { lor *ab* oleo.

Oleaſter aſtri, 2 *m. a wild olive-tree.*

Oleo es, olui, olere: olendi do dum; olitum tu; olens oliturus, *to give a ſmell, or ſcent, the comp. makes* Olevi *in the Preterperfect tenſe, as* ab oleo olevi, adoleo, vel potiùs adoleſco, adolevi: exoleo vel exoleſco exolevi: obſoleo, obſolevi: inoleo vel inoleſco, inolevi, *but four Compounds follow the Simple Verb, as* oboleo obolui, peroleo perolui, redoleo redolui, ſuboleo ſubolui.

Olfacie

Olfacio is, olfeci, olfacere: olfaciendi do dum; olfactum u; olfaciens, olfacturus *to ſmell*, *of* olēre *and* facio.

Omens inis, 3 *n. fore-ſpeaking.*

Omnis *hic hæc & hoc* omne *every one, all.*

Onus ĕris, 3 *a burden.*

Onyx—cis, 3 *dub. the nail of a man's hand: alſo a precious ſtone, white like a nail*: Onyx cum prole *with its compound*, Sardonix a *Sardis ſtone.*

Operio is, operui, operire: operiendi o dum, opertum u; operiens, operturus, *to cover*, *of* ob & pario.

Opifex icis, 3 *com. a workman*

Opis, opem, ope, 3 *f. help, aid, a Triptote.*

Oppango is, oppegi, oppangere; endi do dum; oppactum u, oppangens, oppacturus: *to faſten, or joyn unto*, *of* ob & pango.

Opus untis, 3 *f. a Town in Locris*

Orbis is, 3 *maſc. any round thing. as a globe, a bowl, the world.*

Ordior (*pro* incipio) îris vel îre: orſus ſum vel fui, ordiri; ordiendi do dum, orſum u, ordiens, orſurus, *to begin*: hinc exordior.

Ordior (*pro* texo) ordiris vel ordire, orditus ſum vel fui, &c. *to weave.*

Oriens entis, 3 *m. the Eaſt.*

Orior iris vel eris: ortus ſum vel fui, oriri: oriendi do dum; ortum tu, oriens, oriturus, *to ſpring, to ariſe, to begin.*

Orontes is, 3 *maſc. a river in Syria.*

Os oris, 3 *neut. a mouth, in the Plural number it hath three like caſes*: ora, ora, ora.

Os oſſis, 3 *neut. a bone.*

Oſtrea—eæ, 1 *fœm. an oyſter.*

Ovum i, 2 *neut. an egg.*

P.

PAciſcor, eris vel ere: pactus ſum vel fui, paciſci: endi endo endum, pactum u, paciſcens, pacturus, *to make a bargain.*

Palleo es, ui, pallere: endi do

do dum, (*Sup. car.*) pallens, *to be pale.*
Palustèr *belonging to the marsh. of* palus paludis.
Pampinus i, 2 *dub. a vine-leaf.*
Pando is, pandi, pandere: endi do dum, passum u, pandens surus, *to open.*
Pango (*pro* paciscor) pangis, pepigi, pangere, endi do dum, pactum, ctu, pangens, pacturus, *to bargain, though some say* pepegi *comes of* pego *the old Verb; for which we use* paciscor.
Pango [*pro* jungo, vel figo vel planto] pangis, pegi, pangere, endi o um, pactum ctu, pangens, pacturus: *hence co.* depango, oppango, circumpango, repango, compingo, impingo.
Pango (*pro* cano) pangis, panxi, pangere, endi o um (*Sup. car.*) pangens, *to sing.*
Panis is, 3 *m. bread.*
Panther eris, 3 *m. a Panther*: ac panthera: *hence.*
Panthera æ, 1 *f. a Panther.*
Papaver eris, 3 *n. poppy.*
Papyrus i, 2 *f. paper.*
Paradisus i, 2 *m. a paradise.*
Parco is, peperci & parsi, parcere: endi do dum, (*Sup. caret.*) parcens, *to spare.*
Parens tis, 3 *com. a father or mother.*
Pareo es, parui, parere: endi do dum, paritum tu, parens, pariturus, *to obey.*
Pario is, peperi, parere, pariendi o um, partitum tu, pariens, pariturus, *to bring forth.*
Parnassus i, 2 *m. an hill in Phocis.*
Partio is, partivi, partire: iendi o um, partitum u, partiens, partiturus, *to divide.*
Parturio is, ivi, ire: iendi do dum, itum tu, iens, parturiturus, *to be towards labor.*
Pasco is, pavi, pascere: endi o um, pastum tu, pascens, pasturus, *to feed or nourish.*
Pascor eris ere, pastus sum vel fui pasci: pastus, pascendus, *to be fed.*
Passer eris, 3 *ep. a sparrow.*
Pateo es, patui, & passus sum vel fui: patendi do, um: passum u, patens, passus, *to lie open.*

Patior eris vel ere, paſſus ſum vel ſui, pati: patiendi o um, paſſum u, patiens, paſſurus, paſſus & patiendus, *to ſuffer.*

Patro as, avi, are: andi do dum, atum tu, ans, aturus, *to commit.*

Patruelis is, 3 c. *a brothers child.*

Paveo es, pavi pavere: endi do dum, (*Sup. caret.*) pavens, *to fear.*

Pauper, hic & hæc *poor, ſometimes it is found in the n. gen. but ſeldom, as* Vigil pauperis tugurii. *Horat.* licet ſub paupere tecto Reges, & regum vitâ præcurrere amicos *Luc.* pauperis ævi. *Juvenal.* lorum pauper.

Pecten inis, 3 *m. a comb.*

Pecto is, pexi & pexui, pectere: pectendi o um, pexum, pectens, pexurus, *to kemb.*

pecus oris 3 *n. great cattel.*

Pecus dis, 3 *fœm. ſmall cattel.*

Pedes itis, 3 *com. a footman.*

Pedeſter *belonging to a footman.*

Pedo is, pepedi, dere: endi o um, ditum tu, pedens pediturus, *to fart.*

Pelagus i, 2 *m. & n. the ſea, pl. caret. Yet* Lucretius *hath* pelage *in the plur.*

Pellex icis, 3 *f. an harlot.*

Pello is, pepuli, ere: di do um, ſum ſu, lens, pulſurus, *to drive away.*

Penates ium, 3. *houſhold-gods. Sing. caret.*

Pendeo es, pependi, dere: di do um, ſum, ſu, dens, penſurus, *to be hanged.*

Pendo is, pependi, dere, di do dum, penſum ſu, dens penſurus, *to weigh.*

Penis is, 3 *m. a mans yard.*

Penum i, 2 *n. all manner of victuals.*

Penus oris, 3 *n. all manner of victuals.*

Penus i, & us, 2 & 3 *m. all manner of Victuals.*

Perago is, egi, agere: endi o um, actum ctu, agens, peracturus, *to finiſh.*

Percutio is, cuſſi cutere: iendi do um, cuſſum ſu, utiens, cuſſurus, *to ſtrike.*

Perdix icis, 3 *d. a partridge.*

Perdo is, didi, dere, endi o um, itum u, dens, iturus, *to loſe. Of* per & do.

Perduellis is, 3 *com. a ſtubborn enemy.*

Pergamus i, 2 *f. in the pl.* hæc pergama orum.

Pergo is, Perrexi, pergere, endi o um, rectum u, pergens, perrecturus, *to go forwards* à per & rego.

Perlego is, egi, perlegere perlegendi o um; perlectum ctu, perlegens, perlecturus, *to read thoroughly.*

Permiſſu, 4 *m. only in the Abl. Sing.*

Perpetior, eris vel ere, perpeſſus ſum vel fui: perpeti: perpetiendi do dum; perpeſſum perpeſſu; perpetiens, perpeſſurus, *to ſuffer, of* per & patior.

Perplaceo es, ui, ere: endi do dum, perplacitum u, perplacens, perplaciturus, *to pleaſe very much.*

Perſis idis 3 *f. Perſia. Pl. caret.*

Pes edis, 3 *m. a foot.*

Peto is, petivi (*Sync.* petii) petere: petendi o um, petitum tu, petens, petiturus, *to ask*

Phaleræ alerarum, 1 *fæm. Horſe-trappings. Sing. caret.*

Pharus i, 1 *dub. a Watch-Tower.*

Phaſelus i, 2 *dub. a brigandine.*

Philotis idis, 3 *f. a womans name.*

Phœnix icis, 3 *m. a phenix.*

Pryx gis, 3 *m. a phrygian.*

Pietas atis, 3 *f. godlineſs.*

Piget pigebat, piguit vel pigitum eſt vel fuit, piguerat, vel pigitum erat vel fuerat, pigebit, pigere, *it irketh*

Pingo is, pinxi, pingere, endi do dum; pictum ctu, pingens, picturus, *to paint.*

Pinſo is, pinſui, pinſere, endi do dum; piſtum ſtu, pinſens, piſturus, *to bake.*

Pinus i & us, 2 & 4 *m. a pine tree.*

Piper eris, 3 *n. pepper.*

Piſcis is, 3 *m. a fiſh.*

Pix picis, 3 *f. pitch.*

Placeo es, placui, placere: endi do dum: placitum u: placens, placiturus, *to pleaſe.*

Plagæ arum, 3 *fœm.* (retia) *hunting nets. Sing. caret.*

Plaga æ, 1 *f. a wound.*

Plaga —— æ, 1 *f. a climate.*

Plaudo is, plauſi, plaudere, endi o um: plauſum

ſum plauſu, plaudens plauſurus, *to clap hands for joy.*

Plebs } is, 3 *fem. common-*
Plebis } *people.*

Plecto is, xi, plectere, endi do dum: plexum u, plectens, plexurus, (punio) *to puniſh.*

Plecto is, xi, plectere endi do dum, plexum u, plectens, plexurus, *to entangle, or to weave.*

Pleo es, evi, plere endi do dum, pletum tu, plens, pleturus, *to fill: an old Verb out of uſe: but only in the Compounds: as* compleo, expleo, impleo, repleo ſuppleo.

Plico as, avi (& plicui) are, andi do dum, plicatum tu (& plicitum u) plicans, plicaturus, & pliciturus, *to fold, Comp.* applico, complico, explico, replico, multiplico, ſupplico.

Pluo is ui, *or* pluvi pluere endi do dum, pluitum u, pluens, pluiturus, *to rain.*

Plus pluris, 3 *n. in the pl. hi & hæ* plures, *& hæc* plura, *throughout.*

Polleo es, (*Præt. car.*) ere endi do dum: (*Sup. caret.*) ens, *to be able.*

Pono is poſui, ponere, endi o um, poſitum tu, ponens poſiturus, *to put.*

Pons ontis, 3 *m. a Bridge.*

Pontus, is, *m. the Sea.*

Porticus us, 4 *m. a gallery.*

Poſco i, poſci, poſcere, endi do dum (*Supinis caret.*) poſcens, *to ask or require.*

Poſtiis is, 3 *m. poſt.*

Poto as, avi, (& potus ſum vel fui) are, andi do dum, potum potu, & potatum tu, potans, poturus & potaturus, *to drink.*

Præcordia orum, 2 *n. the midriff. Sing. caret.*

Præcurro is, præcucurri præcurrere, di do dum præcurſum ſu, præcurrens, præcurſurus, *to run before, of* præ *&* curro.

Prælego is, egi, prælegere, endi o um, ectum ectu, prælegens, ecturus, *to read before, of* præ *&* lego.

Præmineo es, præminui præminere, endi o um (*Sup. car.*) præminens,

to excel others, of præ & maneo.

Præneſte is, 3 *n. a town in Italy, pl. caret.*

Præs edis, 3 *m. a ſurety.*

Præſes idis, 3 c. *a preſident.*

Præſul ulis 3 *com. a preſident or prelate.*

Prandeo es, prandi & pranſus ſum vel fui, prandere, endi do dum, prandus, pranſurus, *to dine.*

Precis, precem, prece, 3 *f. only in three caſes in the Singular Number, but whole in the plu, as,* preces, precum, precibus, &c.

Premo is, preſſi, premere, premendi, endo dum, preſſum ſu, premens; preſſurus, *to preſs, to be againſt, to purſue.*

Primitiæ arum, 1 *f. firſt fruits. Sing. caret*

Princeps ipis, 3 c. *a prince.*

Problema ematis, 3 *n. a demand, a hard queſtion.*

Prodo is, prodidi dere. endi do dum, proditum tu prodens, proditurus *to betray. of* pro & do.

Proficiſcor, eris vel ere, profectus ſum vel fui, proficiſci, endi do dum, profectum tu, proficiſcens, turus, *to go forth.*

Proluo is, ui, uere, uendi o um, prolutum u, proluens, proluturus, *all to waſh. ex* pro & lavo.

Promineo, es, ui, ere, endi o um (*Sup. car.*) prominens, *to hang out in ſight.*

Promo is, prompſi, promere, endi do dum; promptum tu, promens, prompturus, *to bring forth, to ſet abroad.*

Promptu, 4 *maſc. only in the Abl. caſe; with readineſs.*

Pſallo is, ſalli, pſallere, endi do dum, (*Sup. caret.*) pſallens, *to ſing.*

Puber eris, 3 *com. ripe of age.*

Pubes is, 3 *fem. ripeneſs of age; pl. caret.*

Pudet, pudebat, puditum eſt vel fuit, puditum erat vel fuerat, pudebit pudere, *it ſhameth.*

Pueraſco is, (*præt. caret.*) Pueraſcere; endi do dum, (*Sup. caret.*) pueraſcens; *to wax a child.*

Pugil ilis, 3 c. *a champion.*

Pulver eris 3 *m. duſt.*

Pulvis eris, 3 *m. duſt.*

Pumex icis, 3 *m. a pumice ſtone.*
Punctum i, 2 *n. a point.*
Punctus i, 2 *m. a point.*
Pungo is, pupugi & punxi, pungere, endi do dum, punctum ctu, pungens, punctūrus, *to prick*
Pus puris, 3 *n. filth or corruption.*
Python ōnis, 3 *dub. a ſerpent killed by Apollo.*

Q.

Quæro is, quæſivi, quærere, endi o um quæſitum tu quærens, quæſiturus, *to ſeek.*
Quatio, quatis, concuſſi (*of* concutio) quatere, quatiendi endo endum, quaſſum ſu, quatiens, quaſſurus, *to ſhake.*
Quercus i, & us, 2 & 4 *f. an oak.*
Queror, *to complain.*
Qui quæ quod, *who or which, a pron. Rel.*
Qui es etis, 3 *f. reſt. plu. caret.*
Quilibet quælibet quodlibet vel quidlibet. *every one, a pron. Indefin.*
Quiniſco is, quexi, quiniſcere, endi do dum (*Sup. caret.*), quiniſcens *to nod with the head.*
Quiſquiliæ arum, 1 *f. m. chippings, or things of no weight. Sing. caret.*
Quot, *how many.*

R.

Rabula æ 1 *maſc. a Brawler.*
Rado is, raſi, radere, endi o, um, raſum ſu, radens, raſurus, *to ſhave.*
Ramex icis, 3 *du. burſtneſs.*
Rapio is, rapui, rapere, rapiendi do dum, raptum tu, rapiens, raptūrus, *to take or ſnatch away.*
Raſtrum i, 2 *neut. a rake in the plu.* hi Raſtri & hæc Raſtra.
Raucio is, rauſi, raucire, rauciendi o um, (*Sup. caret.*) ciens, *to be hoarſe.*
Racido is, cidi, recidere, endi o um, recaſum ſu, recidens, recaſurus, *to fall backward.*
Recordor, aris vel are, recordatus ſum vel ſui, recordari, recordandi ando dum, recordatum tu, recordans, aturus, *to remember.*

Redde

Reddo is, reddidi, reddere, endi o um, redditum tu, reddens, redditurus, *to reſtore.*

Redoleo redoles ui ere, erendi erendo erendum, itum, itu redolens iturus, *to give a ſavour.*

Refringo is, fregi; refringere, ndi o um, retum tu, refringens refracturus, *to break open, of* re *and* frango

Rego is rexi, regere, endi endo dum, rectum ctu, regens, recturus, *to rule or govern.*

Relego is egi, egere, endi do dum, lectum ctu, egens, ecturus, *to read again.*

Reminiſcor eris, vel ere, recordatus ſum vel fui (*of* recordor) reminiſci, endi o um, recordatum tu, reminiſcens, recordaturus, *to remember.*

Ren enis, 3 *m. the kidney.*

Renuo is, renui, renuere, endi do dum (*Supinis caret.*) renuens. *to refuſe, à* re *&* nuo.

Reor, reris, vel rere, ratus ſum vel fui, reri, rendi o um, ratum u, rens, raturus, *to ſuppoſe.*

Repango is repegi, repangere, endi do dum, repactum repactu, repang ns, repacturus, *to faſten again, of* re *and* pango.

Reperio is, reperi, reperire, iendi do dum, repertum tu, reperiens, reperturus, *to find, of* re *and* pario.

Repetundarum, *gen.* repetundis, *Abl.* 1 *f. bribery.*

Replico as, avi, (*&* replicui) are, andi do dum, atum tu ans, aturus *to reply, of* re *and* plico.

Repungo is, repupugi & repunxi, repungere, repungendi do dum, repunctum, repunctu, repungens, repuncturus, *to prick again, of* re *and* pungo.

Res rei, 5 *fem. a thing.*

Reſcio is, ivi reſcire, iendi o um, reſcitum tu, reſciens, reſciturus, *to know again, of* re *and* ſcio.

Reſpuo is, ui, uere, uendi o um, reſputum tu, reſpuens reſputurus, *to refuſe.*

Reſtis is, 3 *m. an halter.*
Reſulto as, avi, are, andi o um, reſultum u, reſultans, reſultaturus, *to rebound.*
Rete is, *n. a net.*
Rex regis, 3 *m. a King.*
Rideo es riſi, ridere; endi o um, riſum ſu, ridens, riſurus, *to laugh.*
Ringo is, rinxi, ringere: endi do dum; rictum u, ringens, ricturus, *to fret or vex.*
Robur oris, 3 *n. an oak.*
Rodo is, roſi, rodere: endi o um, roſum u, rodens, roſurus, *to gnaw.*
Roma æ, 1 *fœm. Rome.*
Ros roris, 3 *m. the dew.*
Roſtra orum, 2 *n. the Pulpit. Sing. caret*
Rudens entis, *dub. a cable rope.*
Rudo is, rudi, rudere; rudendi do dum, (*Supinis caret*) rudens, *to bray like an aſs.*
Rumpo is, rupi, rumpere; endi do dum, ruptum u, rumpens, rupturus, *to break.*
Ruo, ruis, rui, ruere; ruendi do dum, ruitum tu, ruens, ruiturus, *to fall.*
Rus ruris, 3 *n. the country: in the Plural it hath three like caſes,* rura, rura, rura.

S.

SAcer, a, um, *holy.*
Sacerdos, otis, 3 *c. a Prieſt or Nun.*
Sacro as, avi, are: andi ando andum: atum tu, ans, aturus, *to dedicate.*
Sal alis, 3 *maſc. ſalt. and it is found in the Neuter Gender.* hoc ſal.
Salio is, (*pro* ſalto) ſalui (*or* ſalii) ſalire, iendi endo endum, ſaltum u, ſaliens, ſaliturus, *to leap.* inde deſilio deſilii, deſultum: exſilio, tranſilio, reſilio.
Salio is, (*pro* ſale condio, *or* conſpergo) ſalivi, ſalire: iendi do dum: ſalitum tu, ſaliens, ſaliturus, *to ſeaſon with ſalt,* vide ſallo.
Sallio is, ſallivi, ſallire endi endo endum, ſallitum tu, ſalliens, ſallituras, *to ſalt.*
Sallo is, ſalli, ſallere: endi do dum: ſalſum ſu, ſallens

ſallens, ſalſurus, *to ſeaſon with ſalt.*

Salto, as, avi, are: andi do dum: tum u, ſaltans, ſaltaturus, *to leap or dance.*

Salum i, 2 *n. the Sea.*

Salus utis, 3 *f. health. pl.c.*

Samnis itis, 3 *m. a Samnite.*

Sancio is ſanxi & ſancivi, ſancire: ſanciendi do dum; ſancitum citu: ſanciens, ſanciturus, *to eſtabliſh.*

Sanguis inis, 3 *m. blood. Plur. caret.*

Sapphyrus i, 2 *f. a Saphyre.*

Sapientia æ, 1 *f. wiſdom. Plur. caret.*

Sapio is, ſapui, Sapere, ſapiendi endo endum: (*Sup. caret.*) ſapiens, *to be wiſe, to have a taſte.*

Sarcio is, ſarſi, ſarcire: iendi do dum: ſartum tu: ſarciens, ſarturus, *to patch.*

Sardonyx, ychis, 3 *m. a Sardonyx ſtone.*

Satago is, ſategi, agere, endi do dum, *Sup. caret.* ſatagens, *to do endeavour.*

Satrapas } æ, 1 *m. a Peer*
Satrapa } *or Prince.*

Scabo is, ſcabi, ſcabere, endi endo endum (*Sup. car.*) ſcabens, *to ſcratch, or rub.*

Scalpo is, ſcalpſi, ſcalpere, endi endo endum, ſcalptum ſcalptu: ſcalpens, ſcalpturus, *to claw or ſcratch.*

Scando is, ſcandi, ſcandere: endi do dum: ſcanſum ſu: ſcandens, ſcanſurus, *to climb.*

Scindo is, ſcidi, ſcindere: endi endo dum: ſciſſum u, ſcindens, ſciſſurus, *to cut.*

Scio ſcis, ſcivi, ſcire, ſciendi do dum, ſcitum ſcitu, ſciens, ſciturus, *to know.*

Scobis } is, 3 *f. duſt.*
Scobs }

Scriba æ, 1 *m. a ſcribe, or notary.*

Scribo is, ſcripſi, ſcribere: endi endo endum: ſcriptum, ſcriptu, ſcribens, ſcripturus, *to write.*

Scrobs, ſcrobis, 3 *fem. a ditch.*

Scurra æ, 1 *maſc. a ſcoffer or jeſter.*

Secerno is, ſecrevi, ſecernere: endi do dum: tum

tum tu, ſecernens, ſecreturus, *to divide or ſeparate.*

Seco as, ſecui, ſecare, andi do dum, ſectum ſectu, ſecans, ſecturus, *to cut.*

Sedeo, ſedes, ſedi, ſedere, endi endo endum, ſeſſum ſeſſu, ſedens, ſeſſurus, *to ſit.*

Seges etis, 3 *f. corn, yet ſtanding.*

Seligo is, ſelegi, ſeligere, ſeligendi endo endum, ſelectum ſelectu, ſeligens, ſelecturus, *to ſelect, to ſet apart.*

Semis is, 3 *m. ab ἥμισυς*, generatim convenit cujuſque rei dimidio, *half.*

Semiſſis, *gen.* ſemiſſis. 3 *m. half a pound*, quaſi ſemias, ſex unciæ, dimidium aſſis.

Senecta æ, 1 *f. old age, Pl. caret.*

Senex, ſenis, 3 *com. an old man.*

Senio onis, 3 *m. the ſiſepoint.*

Senium ii. 2 *n. old age, Pl. caret.*

Senſum i, 2 *neut. the ſenſe or feeling, judgment, or reaſon.*

Senſus us, 3 *m. idem.*

Sentio, ſentis, ſenſi, ſentire, ſentiendi, ſentiendo, ſentiendum, ſenſum ſenſu, ſentiens, ſenſurus, *to perceive, or underſtand.*

Sentis is, 3 *m. a thorn.*

Sepelio is, , ſepelivi, ſepelire, ſepeliendi endo endum, ſepultum tu, ſepeliens, ſepulturus, *to bury.*

Sepio, ſepis, ſepſi, ſepire, iendi do dum, ſeptum tu, ſepiens, ſepturus, *to hedge.*

Seps, (*pro* ſerpente, ſcolopendra ſcilicet) ſepis, 3 *maſculine, ἀπὸ σήπω* putrefatio, quod membra icta putrefaciat. *σήπ, of a ſerpent.*

Seps ſepis, vel potius, ſepes ſepis, (*pro* ſepimento) 3 *feminine, an hedge, of* ſepio.

Sequor, ſequeris vel ere, ſequutus ſum vel fui, ſequi, ſequendi endo endum, ſequutum tu, ſequens, ſequuturus, ſequutus, & ſequendus, *to follow.*

Sermo onis, 3 *m. ſpeech.*
Ser eris, 3 *maſc. one of a people in Aſia, called Seres.*
Sero (*pro* ſemino *vel* planti) ſeris, ſevi: ſerere, ſerendi endo dum, ſatum tu, ſerens ſaturus, *to ſowe, or plant; the Compounds whereof make* ſitum: *as*, Aſſero (*i. e. juxta* ſero) aſſevi, aſſitum: conſero, conſevi, conſitum. Diſſero (*pro* diſſemino) evi, itum: obſero, obſevi obſitum.
Sero (*pro* ordini *vel* jungo) ſeris, ſerui, ſerere ſerendi ſerendo ſerendum, ſertum, ſertu, ſerens, ſerturus, *to ſet in order: the Compounds whereof make* ſertum: *as*, aſſero (*i. e.* affirmo, confirmo) aſſerui aſſertum: Conſero (*pro* commiſceo) conſerui, conſertum. Diſſero (*i. e.* derelinquo) deſerui deſertum. Diſſero (*i. e.* diſputo) diſſerui diſſertum. Exſero (*i. e.* extraho *vel* extendo) exerui exſertum. Inſero (*i. e.* immitto *vel* interpono) inſerui, inſertum.
Serpens entis, 3 *maſc. a Serpent.*
Sibilus i, 2 *m. an hiſſing: in the Plural Number, it is maſculine and neuter: as hi* ſibili & *hæc* ſibila.
Sido is, ſedi (*of* ſedo) ſidere, ſidendi do dum, (*Sup. caret.*) ſidens *to ſettle down. Compounds* aſſido, conſido, deſido, reſido, ſubſido, edi.
Siler eris, 3 *neut. an Oſier.*
Silex icis, 3 *maſc. a flint-ſtone.*
Sinapi, *n. undecl. muſtard.*
Sinapis is, 3 *f. muſtard.*
Sindon onis, 3 *f. fine linnen cloth.*
Singultio is, ſingultivi, ſingultire: iendi iendo endum: ſingultum u, ſingultiens, ſingulturus, *to ſob.*
Sino, is, ſivi, ſinere: ſinendi do dum: ſitum tu, ſinens, ſiturus, *to ſuffer.*
Sinum i, 2 *n.* } *a milk-*
Sinus i, 3 *m.* } *pale.*
Sinus us, 4 *maſc. a boſom.*
Siren enis, *f. a mare-maid.*

Siſer eris, 3 *n. a parſnip.*
Siſto (*pro facio ſtare: Verb Active*) ſiſtis, ſtiti, ſiſtere, ſiſtendi endo endum; ſtatum ſtatu: ſiſtens, ſtaturus, *to make to ſtand, as* ſiſte gradum *ſtay your peace*, ſiſte la crymas, *ſtay your tears.*
Siſto (*tantum pro ſtare: Verb Neuter*) ſiſtis: ſteti: ſiſtere; endi endo endum, ſtatum u, ſiſtens, turus, *to make to ſtand.*
Sitis is, *fem. thirſt. Pl. caret.*
Soboles is, 3 *f. an off-ſpring, Pl. caret.*
Socrus i, 2 *fem. a mother-in law.*
Sodalis is, 3 *m. a companion.*
Sol ſolis, 3 *m. the ſun.*
Soleo es, ſolitus ſum vel fui, ere, *to be wont, or accuſtomed.*
Solium ii, 2 *n. a throne. Pl. caret.*
Solvo is, ſolvi, ſolvere; endi do dum, ſolutum u, ſolvens, ſoluturus, *to loſe.*
Somnus ni, 2 *m. ſleep.*
Sono as, ſonui, ſonare, andi o um, ſonitum tu, ſonans, ſoniturus, *to ſound*
Sorbeo—es; ſorbui & ſorpſi, ſorbere, ſorbendi ſorbendo ſorbendum, ſorptum u, ſorbens, ſorpturus, *to ſup.*
Spes, *ſafe.*
Soror oris, 3 *f. a Siſter.*
Spargo, ſpargis, ſparſi, ſpargere, ſpargendi ſpargendo ſpargendum ſparſum ſu, ſpargens, ſparſurus, *to ſprinkle.*
Species ei, 5 *fem. a kind.*
Specio, *an old Verb out of uſe, but in the compounds, as* adſpicio, conſpicio, deſpicio, inſpicio, proſpicio, reſpicio, ſuſpicio, &c. Specus i *or* us, 2 & 4 *ma. a den.*
Sperno is, ſprevi, ſpernere, ſpernendi endo endum, ſpretum tu, ſpernens ſpreturus, *to deſpiſe.*
Spinus ni, (*or more rightly*, mas pinus) *a ſloe tree, or a pine tree.*
Splen ſplenis, 3 *m. the ſpleen.*
Spondeo es, ſpopondi, ſpondere, endi do dum, ſponſum ſu, ſpondens, ſponſurus, *to promiſe.*
Sponſalio orum, 2 *n. betrothing. Sing. caret.*

Spontis. *Genit* & ſponte. *Ablat.* 3 *fam. of his own accord.*

Statuo, ſtatuis, ſtatui, ſtatuere : ſtatuendi endo dum, ſtatutum u, ſtatuens, uturus, *to appoint, or decree.*

Sterno is, ſtravi, ſternere : ſternendi do dum, ſtratum, atu, ſternens, ſtraturus *to ſpread, or throw down.*

Sterto, *to ſnort in ſleeping.*

Stipis } is, 3 *f. an alms.*
Stips }

Stirps (*pro* trunco arboris) ſtirpis, 3 *maſc. the trunck, or body of a tree.*

Stirps (origo, progenies, ſoboles) ſtirpis, 3 *fam. a ſtock, or deſcent.*

Sto, Stas, ſteti, ſtare : ſtandi ando andum ; ſtatum ſtatu, ſtans, ſtaturus *to ſtand.*

Strepo is, ſtrepui, ſtrepere: ſtrependi o um, ſtrepitum ſtrepitu, ſtrepens, ſtrepiturus, *to make a noiſe.*

Strideo es, *to make a noiſe.*

Strido is, ſtridi, ſtridere : endi do dum, (*Supinis caret*) ſtridens *to make a noiſe.*

Stringo, ſtringis, ſtrinxi, ſtringere : ſtringendi do dum : ſtrictum u, ſtringens, ſtricturus, *to ſtrain, to ſtrike.*

Struo, ſtruis, ſtruxi, ſtruere ſtruendi ſtruendo ſtruendum, ſtructum u, ſtruens, ſtructurus, *to build.*

Stultitia æ, 1 *f. fooliſhneſs. Plur. caret.*

Suado, ſuades, ſuaſi, ſuadere : ſuadendi dendo endum : ſuaſum ſuaſu, ſuadens, ſuaſurus *to perſwade.*

Suber eris, 3 *neut. a cork tree.*

Sublego, ſublegis, ſublegi, ſublegere : endi do dum ; ſublectum ſublectu, ſublegens, ſublecturus, *to ſteal away privily.*

Suboleo es, ſubolui, ſubolere : olendi olendo dum : ſubolitum ſubolitu, ſubolens, ſuboliturus, *to ſavour, or ſmell a thing.*

Sueſco is, ſuevi vel ſuetus ſum vel fui ; ere : endi do endum, ſuetum etu, ſueſcens, ſueturus, *to accuſtom.*

Suffero, ſuffers, ſuſtuli, ſufferre: ſufferendi do dum, ſublatum, latu, ſufferens, ſublaturus, *to ſuffer.*

Sugo, ſugis, ſuxi, ſugere; endi endo endum, (*Supinis caret.*) ſugens, *to ſuck.*

Sulmo, Sulmonis, 3 *maſc. a Town where Ovid was born.*

Sum es fui (*of* fuo) eſſe; futurus *to be.*

Sumo, ſumis, ſumpſi, ere: endi do dum: ptum tu, ſumens, ſumpturus *to take.*

Supellex ectilis, 3 *f. Plur.* ectilia, *houſhold*, ſed vix legitur.

Suppetiæ, *Acc.* ſuppetias 1 *f. aid.*

Supplico as, ſupplicavi, are, andi ando andum, ſupplicatum tu, ans, aturus *to entreat: of* ſub & plico.

Surgo, ſurgis, ſurrexi, ere: ſurgendi endo endum, ſurrectum, ſurrectu, ſurgens, ſurrecturus *to riſe*: *of* ſurſum & rego, erigo.

Sus ſuis, 3 *com. a ſow, boar, or hog.*

Sylveſter, *belonging to the wood.*

Synodus odi, 2 *f. an aſſembly.*

T.

TAceo, taces, tacui, tacere: endi endo endum, tacitum tu, tacens, tacituras, *to hold ones peace.*

Tædet, tædebat, tæduit, *or* pertæſum eſt vel fuit, tæduerat, vel pertæſum erat vel fuerat, tædebit, tædere, *it irketh.*

Tænarus ri, 2 *maſc. a Promontory in Laconia, in the Plur.* hæc Tartara orum.

Tagus gi, 2 *a river in Portugal.*

Talio onis, 3 *m. like for like, avengement.*

Talpa, talpæ, 3 *dub. a mole.*

Tango is, tetigi, tangere: endi do dum, tactum tactu, tangens, tacturus, *to touch.*

Tantundem. *Genit.* tantidem, *as much, a Diptote, declined only in two caſes.*

Tapes etis, *masc. carpet or tapestry.*
Tapete etis, 3 *n. tapestry.*
Tapetum i, 2 *n. tapestry.*
Tartarum ri, 2 *masc. hell: in the Plural Hæc* tartara.
Taygetus ti, 2 *masc. an hill in Laconia: in the Plural*, hæc Taygeta.
Teges etis, 3 *fem. a matt.*
Temno is, tempsi, temnere, endi do dum, temptum tu, temnens, temptus, *to despise.*
Tempe; [illegible] *neuter, a very fair field in Thessalie, or place of delight.*
Tendo tendis, tetendi: tendere: tendendi tendendo dum: tensum u, & tentum tu: tendens, tensurus & tenturus, *to stretch or bend.*
Teneo es, tenui, tenere: tenendi do dum; tentum u, tenens, tenturus, *to hold.*
Tepeo tepes, tepui; tepere: tependi endo endum; (*Sup. caret.*) tepens, *to be warm.*
Tepesco is, tepui, tepescere; tepescendi do dum, (*Sup. caret*) tepens, *to wax hot.*
Termio onis, 3 *m. the trey-point.*
Tero is, trivi, terere: terendi do dum; tritum tu: terens, triturus, *to wear.*
Tesqua orum, 2 *n. rough places.*
Testis is, 3 *masc. a witness.*
Teucer ri, } 2 *m. a king*
Teucrus ri, } *of Troy.*
Texo is, texui, texere: endi do dum: textum tu: texens, texturus, *to weave.*
Thebæ arum, 1 *fem. hot Thebes, a City, Sing. caret.*
Thermæ arum, 1 *f. hot Bathes. Sing. caret.*
Thorax acis, 3 *m. a brest-plate.*
Thrax acis, 3 *m. a Thracian.*
Thus uris, 3 *neut. frankincense or the frankincense-tree, in the plural it hath three like cases:* thura, thura, thura.
Tignum i, 2 *n. a rafter.*
Tignus i, 2. *m. a rafter.*
Tigris tigridis, 3 *fem. a tiger.*

Timeo es, timui, timere: timendi endo endum: (*Sup. car.*) timens, *to to fear.*

Timeor timeris vel timere: (*Præt. caret*) timeri: timendus, *to be feared.*

Titubo as, titubavi, & titubatus ſum vel fui: titubare: titubandi do andum, titubatum tu: titubans, titubaturus, *to ſtumble.*

Tollo is, ſuſtuli, tollere: tollendi tollendo tollendum: latum latu, tollens: laturus, *to bear or ſuffer.*

Tondeo es, totondi, tondere: tondendi endo endum; tonſum tonſu: tondens, tonſurus, *to clip or ſhear.*

Tonitru, *neuter Invariab. thunder, in the plural Number*, Tonitrua u, um, &c.

Tonitrus us, 4 *maſc. thunder.*

Tono as, tonui, tonare: tonandi do dum; tonitum u; tonans, tonituras, *to thunder.*

Torpeo es, torpui torpere; torpendi do dum (*Sup. caret*) torpens, *to be ſluggiſh.*

Torqueo es, torſi, torquere: torquendi quendo quendum: torſum torſu, & tortum tortu, torquens, torſurus, & torturus, *to wreath, to reſt, to vex or trouble.*

Torquis is, 3 *m. a chain for the neck.*

Torrens entis, 3 *m. a torrent.*

Torreo es, torrui, torrere, torrendi o um; toſtum u, torrens, toſturus, *to roaſt.*

Torris is, 3 *m. a fireband.*

Tot, *ei hæ & hæc, ſo many, an Aptote.*

Tracto as, avi, are: tractandi ando andum, atum tu: ans, turus, *to handle.*

Trado is, tradidi, tradere: tradendi endo endum, traditum tu, tradens, traditurus, *to deliver unto any one, of* trans & do.

Traho is, traxi, trahere: trahendi do dum; tractum tu; trahens tracturus, *to draw.*

Tranſlego is, tranſlegi, tran-

tranſlegere; endi endo endum; tranſlectum tu, tranſlegens, tranſlecturus, *to read over.*

Tremo is, tremui, tremere; tremendi do dum, (*Sup. caret.*) tremens, *to tremble.*

Tres *hi & hæ, & hæc* tria *three. Sing. caret.*

Tribus us, 4 *m. a kindred, or ſtock.*

Tricæ arum, 1 *fem. trifles, Sing. caret.*

Triptoton ti, 2 *neuter a Triptote,* id eſt, *a Noun declined only in three Caſes.*

Tros trois, 3 *maſc. a Trojan.*

Trudo is, truſi, trudere: endi do dum, truſum ſu, trudens, truſurus, *to thruſt.*

Tu, *Gen.* tui, *thou, Pron. Prim.*

Tuber tuberis, 3 *neut. a ſwelling, or muſhroom, of* tumeo.

Tueor, tueris vel tuere: tuitus ſum vel ſui, tueri: tuendi tuendo endum: tutum tutu, & tuitum tuitu, tuens, tuturus & tuiturus, *to defend.*

Tulo *an old Verb, from whence* fero *borrow his preterperfect tenſe.*

Tuor, eris vel ere, tuitus ſum vel ſui, tui, & tueri: tuendi do dum: tutum tu, & tuitum tuitu, tueus, tuturus, & tuiturus, *to look.*

Tundeo is, tutudi, tundere, tundendi do dum, tunſum ſu, tundens, tunſurus, *to beat, or knock.*

Tuſſis is, 3 *f. the cough. Pl. caret.*

Tibris is, 3 *m. the River Tiber.*

Tiber uris, 3 *n. a Town in Italy.*

V.

VAdo, is, vaſi, vadere, vadendi endo endum, vaſum vaſu, vadens, vaſurus, *to go.*

Valeo, vales, valui, valere, valendi valendo valendum, valitum tu, valens, valiturus, *to be in health.*

Valvæ arum. 1 *f. folding doors. Sing. caret.*

Vannus i, 2 *f. a van to winnow corn withall.*

Vas vadis, 3 *m. a ſurety.*

Vas vaſis, 3 *neuter a veſſel in the Plural Number: it is of the ſecond Declenſion*, Vaſa vaſorum; *according to the Verſe*; Vas, vaſis, primo: vaſorum vaſa, ſecundo.

Vates vatis, 3 *m. a prophet, or propheteſs.*

Uber eris, 3 *hic & hæc: plentiful Adj.*

Uber eris, 3 *neut. a dug, or pap.*

Ve is is, 3 *m. a bar.*

Veho, vehis, vexi, vehere: vehendi vehendo vehendum, vectum u, vehens, vecturus, *to carry.*

Vello is, velli & vulſi, vellere: vellendi endo endum, vulſum ſu, vellens, vulſurus, *to pull up.*

Vendo, vendis, vendidi, vendere: vendendi endo endum: venditum u, vendens, venditurus, *to ſell.*

Veneo, (*pro* vendor) is venivi, & venditus ſum vel fui, venire: veniendi veniendo endum, venum venu, veniens, *to be ſold: Verb neuter Paſſive.*

Venio is, veni, ire: veniendi do dum, ventum u, veniens, venturus, *to come.*

Venter tris, 3 *m. the belly.*

Venus eris, 3 *f. the goddeſs of beauty.*

Ver, veris, 3 *n. the ſpring. Plur. caret.*

Verber eris, 3 *neut. a ſtripe. but it is out of uſe in the Nom. caſe.*

Verberis *Genitivo*, & verbere *Ablativo*, *of a ſtripe: in the Plural*, verbera um, &c.

Vergo, vergis, (*præterito car.*) vergere: vergendi vergendo vergendum. (*Sup. caret.*) vergens, *to bend.*

Vermis is, 3 *m. a worm.*

Verua æ, 1 *com. a ſlave, a bondman or bondwoman.*

Verres is, 3 *m a Borepig.*

Verro verris verri, & verſi, verrere: verrendi endo endum: verſum ſu, verrens, verſurus, *to bruſh.*

Verto, vertis, verti, vertere: vertendi endo endum, verſum verſu, vertens, verſurus, *to turn.*

Ver-

Vervex ecis, 3 *masc. a weather.*

Vescor, vesceris vel vescere, pastus sum vel fui; (*of* pascor) vesci: vescendi endo endum; pastum u, vescens, pasturus, *to eat.*

Vesper eri, 2 *m. the eventide.*

Veto as, Vetui, are: andi o um; vetitum u; vetans vetiturus, *to forbid.*

Vicem, *Ac.* vice, *Abl. by turn*; *but in the Pl.* vices, vicium, vicibus, &c.

Video es, vidi, videre; videndi o um; visum su, videns, visurus, *to see.*

Vieo es, vievi, viere: endi o um, vietum u: viens, vieturus, *to bind.*

Vigil ilis, 3 *com. a watchman, or woman.*

Vincio is, vinxi, vincire: vinciendi do dum, vinctum u: vinciens, vincturus, *to bind.*

Vinco is, vici, vincere: vincendi do um, victum u, vincens, victurus, *to overcome.*

Vindex icis, 3 *com. an avenger.*

Vir viri, 2 *masculine, a man.*

Virgilius ii, 2 *m. Virgil, a Poet. Pl. caret.*

Virgo inis, 3 *f. a Virgin.*

Virtus utis, 3 *f. virtue.*

Virus i, *n. Ac. Voc.* virus, *poyson Pl. caret.*

Vis vis, 3 *f. force, strength.*

Viscum i, 2 *n. glue, or birdlime.*

Viscus i, 2 *m. glue, birdlime.*

Viscus eris, 3 *neut. the entrals.*

Viso is, visi, visere; visendi o um, visum visu, visens, visurus, *to visit, to go to see.*

Vitrum i, 2 *n. glass.*

Vivo is, vixi, vivere: vivendi o um: victum u, uivens, victurus, *to live.*

Ulciscor, eris vel ere, ultus sum vel fui, ulciscendi do dum, ultum tu: ulciscens, ulturus, *to revenge.*

Unguis is, 3 *m. a nail.*

Vocito as, avi, are: andi o um, atum u, ans, aturus, *to call often.*

Volo as, avi, are, andi o um, volatum tu, volans, aturus, *to flie.*

Volo vis, volui, velle, volendi endo endum (*Sup. car.*) volens, *to will, or to be willing.*

Volucer,

Volucer, *swift.*
Volvo is, volvi, volvere: endi o um: volutum u, volvens, uturus, *to roll.*
Vomer—eris } *A Plow*
Vomis—eris } *share.*
Vomo is, vomui, vomere: vomendi do um, vomitum, tu, vomens, vomiturus, *to vomit.*
Urgeo es, ursi, urgere, urgendi do dum, ursum u, urgens, usurus, *to urge.*
Uro is, ussi, urere, urendi o um, ussum u, urens, usturus, *to burn,*
Utor, eris vel ere, usus sum vel fui, uti, utendi o um, ustum u, utens, usurus, *to use.*
Vulgus, 1 *masc.* & *neut.* *the common people.*
Vulpis is, 3 *masc.* *a Fox.*
Uxor oris, 3 *fœm.* *a wife.*

Examples

Examples of *Adjectives* of *three Terminations*, *whoſe* Genitive Caſe endeth in *ius*, the Dative in *i*.

Singulariter.	Pluraliter.
Nom. *Unus, a, um*: one.	Nom. *uni, unæ, una.*
Gen. *unius.*	Gen. *unorum, arum, orum.*
Dat. *uni.*	Dat. *unis.*
Acc. *unum, unam, unum.*	Acc. *unos, unas, una.*
Voc. *une, una, unum.*	Voc. *uni, unæ, una.*
Abl. *uno, una, uno.*	Abl. *unis.*

Thus are declined Totus, a, um, *all.* Solus, a, um, *alone.* Ullus, a, um, *any one.* Alius, a, ud, *another.* Altera, era, erum. *idem.* Uter, tra, um, *either.* Neuter, tra, trum, *neither.*

Examples of Irregular Adjectives.

Nom. *Hic Celeber, hæc celebris, hoc celebre.* famous.	N. *Hi & hæ Celebres & hæc celebria.*
Gen. *hujus celebris.*	G. *horum, harum & horum celebrium.*
Dat. *huic celebri.*	D. *his celebrius.*
Acc. *hunc & hanc celebrem & hoc celebre.*	A. *hos & has celebres & hæc celebria.*
V *O celeber, celebris, celebre.*	V. *O celebres & O celebria.*
Abl. *ab hoc hac & hoc celebri.*	A. *ab his celebribus.*

Thus are declined *Campeſter*, of or belonging to the field. *Volucer* ſwift. *Celer idem. Saluber* healthy. *Pedeſter*, of or belonging to a footman. *Equeſter*, of or belonging to a horſeman *Acer*, eager. *Paluſter*, fennie. *Alacer*, chearful. *Sylveſter*, wood.

Adjectives of three Terminations Compared.

	Singulariter.	Pluraliter.
N.	M. *uſtus, ior, iſſimus.*	M. *juſti, iores, iſſimi.*
	F. *juſta, ior, iſſima.*	F. *juſtæ, iores iſſimæ.*
	N. *juſtum ius, iſſimum.*	N. *juſta, iora, iſſima.*
G.	M. *uſti, ioris, iſſimi.*	M. *Juſtorum, um, orum.*
	F. *juſtæ, ioris. iſſimæ.*	F. *juſtarum, rum, arum.*
	N. *juſti, ioris iſſimi.*	N. *juſtorum, rum, orum.*

Examples of Adjectives.

D.	M. *Justo, iori, issimo.*	D.	M. F. N. *Justis, ioribus, issimis*
	F. *justæ, iori, issimæ.*		
	N. *justo, iori, issimo.*		
A.	M. *Justum, iore, issimum.*	A.	M. *Justos, iores, issimos.*
	F. *justum, iorem, issimam.*		F. *justas, iores, issimas.*
	N. *justum, ius, issimum.*		N. *justa, iora, issima.*
V.	M. *Juste, ior, issime.*	V.	M. *Justi, iores, issimi.*
	F. *justa, ior, issima.*		F. *justæ, iores, issimæ.*
	N. *justum, ius, issimum.*		N. *justa, iora, issima.*
A.	M. *justo, iore vel iori issimo.*	A.	M. F. N. *Justis, oribus issimis.*
	F. *justa, iore vel iori issima.*		
	N. *justo, iore vel iori issimo.*		

Adjectives of two Terminations Compared.

Sing. P. C. S.		Plur. P. C. S.	
N.	M. *Levis, ior, issimus.*	N.	M. *Leves, iores, issimi.*
	F. *levis, ior, issima.*		F. *leves, iores, issimæ.*
	N. *leve, ius, issimum.*		N. *levia, iora issima.*
G.	M. *Levis, ioris, issimi.*	G.	M. *Leviū, orū, issimorū.*
	F. *levis, ioris, issimæ.*		F. *leviū, iorū, issimarū.*
	N. *levis, ioris, issimi.*		N. *leviū, orū, issimorū.*
D.	M. *Levi, iori, issimo.*	D.	M. F. N. *Levibus, ioribus, issimis.*
	F. *levi, iori, issimæ.*		
	N. *levi, iori, issimo.*		
A.	M. *Levem, em, issimum.*	A.	M. *Leves, iores, issimos.*
	F. *levem, em, issimam.*		F. *leves, iores, issimas.*
	N. *leve, vius, issimum.*		N. *levia, iora, issima.*
V.	M. *Levis, ior, issime.*	V.	M. *Leves, iores, issimi.*
	F. *levis, ior, issima.*		F. *leves, iores, issimæ.*
	N. *leve, ius, issimum.*		N. *levia, iora, issima.*
A.	M. *Levi, iori, issimo.*	A.	M. F. N. *Levibus, oribus, issimis.*
	F. *levi, iori, issima.*		
	N. *levi, iori, issimo.*		

An

Examples of Adjectives Compared.

An Adjective of three Articles is thus Compared.

	Sing. P. C. S.	Plur. P. C. S.
N.	M. *Felix icior ciſſimus,* F. *felix icior ciſſima,* N. *felix icius ciſſimum.*	M. *Felices iores iſſimi,* F. *felices iores ciſſimæ,* N. *felicia iora ciſſima.*
G.	M. *Felicis ioris ciſſimi,* F. *Felicis ioris ciſſimæ,* N. *felicis oris ciſſimi.*	M. *Felicium iorum ciſſimorum.* F. *felicium iorum ciſſimarum,* N. *feleciũ iorũ iſſimorũ*
D.	M. *Felici iori ciſſimo,* F. *felici iori ciſſimæ,* N. *felici iori ciſſimo.*	M. F. N. *Felicibus oribus ciſſimis.*
A.	M. *Felicem iorem ciſſimum.* F. *felicem iorem ciſſimam,* N. *felix icius ciſſimum.*	M. *Felices iores ciſſimos,* F. *Felices, iores, ciſſimas,* N. *Felicia iora ciſſima.*
V.	M. *Felix icior ciſſime,* F. *felix icior ciſſima,* N. *felix icior ciſſimum*	M. *Felices ores iſſimi,* F. *felices iores iſſimæ.* N. *felicia ora ciſſima.*
A.	M. *Felice iore* vel *iori ciſſimo,* F. *felice iore* vel *iori ciſſima,* N. *felice iore* vel *iori, ciſſimo.*	M. F. N. *Felicibus oribus ciſſimis.*

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